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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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2 February 1984

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPANESE OFFICIAL VIEWS GROWING SOVIET THREAT

OW071236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, 7 January (XINHUA)--A Japanese official said yesterday the Japanese Defense Agency believes that the Soviet Union is continuing to enhance its air and naval combat capability in the Pacific region, posing a growing threat to Japan, the paper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reported today.

Haruo Natsume, administrative vice-minister of the defense agency, said this in his report to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on the trend of Soviet troop movements.

The paper quoted Natsume as saying that the most advanced Soviet aircraft carrier "Novorossiysk," now sailing on the Indian Ocean, is expected to join the Soviet Pacific Fleet soon, thus bringing the number to two of the aircraft carriers in the Soviet Pacific Fleet. The report expressed the fear of the growing Soviet threat.

Quoting the defense agency's report, SANKEI SHIMBUN pointed out that Soviet TU-16 reconnaissance bombers had resumed missions around Japan and they had been deployed in Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay as their activities in the Far East became more frequent.

Today's SANKEI SHIMBUN frontpaged a report which cited points based on military sources to show the marked increase of the Soviet military buildup in the Pacific region last year. They pointed to the facts that five more naval logistic vessels were added to the Soviet Pacific Fleet last year to enhance the combat capability of this oceangoing fleet; that the Soviet air attacking power in the region has been conspicuously raised with the arrival of more "backfire" strategic bombers; and that the Soviet Union has increased its naval presence in Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay Naval Base where more than 30 naval vessels including submarines usually anchor.

CSO: 4000/175

NORTHEAST ASIA

CHINESE IN JAPAN SUPPORT NATIONAL REUNIFICATION

OW080353 Beijing XINHUA in English 0328 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] Osaka, Japan, 7 Jan (XINHUA)--Chinese residents in Osaka, Kobe and Kyoto today expressed their support for the speech made by Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, at a new year gathering, and their determination to contribute to the cause of early reunification of China.

The pledge was made at forums sponsored by organizations of Chinese residents from the mainland and Taiwan in the three Japanese cities to discuss the speech.

In their remarks, Zhangliao Fuyuan, chairman of the Osaka Association of Chinese Residents, Li Wanzhi, chairman of the Kobe Association of Chinese Residents, and Lin Borui, chairman of the Kyoto Association of Chinese Residents, called on the Taiwan authorities to make positive efforts for the realization of reunification of the motherland, permitting Taiwan residents to visit relatives and friends in the mainland and opening trade and postal, air and shipping services with the mainland. They urged the Taiwan authorities not to go against the people's aspiration for national reunification and unity.

Zhangliao Fuyuan, Shi Liyuan and Chen Jincai, all compatriots from Taiwan, visited the mainland last year. They briefed the forums about the excellent situation in the motherland.

CSO: 4000/175

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

XINHUA NOTES ASEAN'S CONTRIBUTION TO PEACE

OW231220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1138 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Yearend: ASEAN's Continued Contribution to Southeast Asian Peace"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bangkok, 23 Dec (XINHUA correspondent Yang Mu)--The 5-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations continued to make significant contribution to peace in Asia and the world this year by persisting in its principled stance on the Kampuchea problem which Hanoi has tried hard to play down with a variety of new tactics.

In the outgoing year, Vietnam has stepped up its military actions which on several occasions even wantonly extended into Thailand, accelerated the process of Vietnamization in Kampuchea and employed various crafty maneuvers with the aim of legalizing its military occupation of that country.

In face of these Soviet-backed schemes and some erroneous views on Kampuchea spread by one or two Western countries, the ASEAN countries remained firm in supporting the Kampuchean people's resistance war and refusing to accept the Vietnamese presence there as a fait accompli, while seeking to promote a fair solution to the Kampuchea problem on the basis of U.N. resolutions.

ASEAN kept upholding the related U.N. resolutions, which call for a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, the freedom of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny and the preservation of Kampuchea as an independent, neutral state. Having exposed Hanoi's fraud of "partial troop withdrawal," ASEAN successfully rallied a number of countries to submit another draft resolution in the U.N. General Assembly for Vietnam's pullout from Kampuchea. The resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority. When Australia refused to be a sponsor nation of the resolution, the ASEAN states expressed their dissatisfaction openly and decided to put off the scheduled senior officials' meeting between ASEAN and Australia.

Meanwhile, ASEAN insisted that the proposed new international conferences on Kampuchea be held under U.N. auspices. At the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in Bangkok in June, Vietnam's suggestion for the convening of a "regional conference" or "group vs. group dialogue" was flatly rejected. Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetshila made it clear that the Kampuchea issue,

being an international problem, cannot be solved by talks between blocs. Thanks to the efforts of ASEAN, the resolution on Kampuchea adopted at this year's U.N. General Assembly session clearly stated that the next international conference on Kampuchea must be sponsored by the United Nations. And this smashed Vietnam's scheme to divert the Kampuchea issue from the U.N. channel and thereby nullify the related U.N. resolutions.

The ASEAN countries also insisted on the continuation of economic sanctions against Vietnam. The Thai Government has held out in the severance of official trade relations with Vietnam, which began at the end of 1978 when Vietnam invaded Kampuchea. When certain quarters, preaching "trade before politics," proposed resumption of trade with Vietnam, the Thai Government turned down the suggestion. Thailand and other ASEAN states have also renewed their appeal to the international community to continue exerting political and economic pressures on and holding up aid to Vietnam until it pulls its troops out of Kampuchea.

ASEAN's firm support for the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea and its non-recognition of the Heng Samrin regime also added to Vietnam's isolation in the world community. In the previous four U.N. General Assembly sessions, ASEAN had been able to win large numbers of countries to its side for retaining the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea, and for smashing the counter-proposals submitted by Vietnam and some other countries. This year, as Vietnam had no guts to table a counter-proposal for fear of another defeat, the DK representation at U.N. was affirmed without voting. This was cited as a significant victory for ASEAN and many other countries. When a proposal was raised in the first half of this year that a "four-sided coalition government" including the Heng Samrin clique be created in Kampuchea, it was first rebuffed by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi. The views of the ASEAN states are highly identical on the issue.

In another contribution to Southeast Asian peace, ASEAN firmly stood behind Thailand in its resistance to Vietnamese intrusions.

In April this year, Vietnamese troops armed with tanks made flagrant intrusions into Thailand's Phnom Chat area and bombarded Thai border villages and refugee camps. Out of the bitter hatred with their common enemy, the ASEAN states came out strongly to condemn Vietnamese atrocities and support Thailand in fighting the intruders.

In case their positions differed on certain issues, the ASEAN states always tried to achieve consensus through consultations within the organisation. Vietnam's effort to sow discord among the ASEAN states invariably failed.

On the basis of internal unity, ASEAN, as a single entity, has opened periodic dialogues with the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Commission of European Communities. The process promoted closer economic relations between ASEAN states and the dialogue partners, and also helped enlist their support for ASEAN's stand on the Kampuchean issue.

CSO: 4000/170

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT VIEWS KAMPUCHEA

OW080330 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] Bangkok, 7 Jan (XINHUA)--The situation in Kampuchea as well as in the world is developing more in favor of the Kampuchean people who are vigorously struggling for their just cause, said a statement of the Thai Foreign Ministry.

The statement was issued yesterday on the fifth anniversary of the capture of Phnom Penh by Vietnamese forces.

Entitled "After Five Years, Vietnam's Fond Dream Turns Out To Be a Nightmare," the statement said, Hanoi predicted on January 7, 1979 when Phnom Penh fell to the invasion troops that the government of Democratic Kampuchea would not last more than three weeks.

"But," the statement continued, "Vietnam's dream of victory has turned into a nightmare. After five years of huge military presence in Kampuchea, the combat morale and potency of its occupation forces is apparently on the decline while the Khmer resistance forces are getting stronger."

"Vietnam has also suffered repeated setbacks in its bid to win international recognition for its occupation of Kampuchea and the regime it installed in Phnom Penh on January 11, 1979 to replace the Democratic Kampuchean Government."

Despite the Vietnamese efforts, the statement pointed out, the fighting between Vietnamese troops and Khmer resistance forces is at a stalemate, much to the vexation of Hanoi. This has been notable especially since the formation of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea in July, 1982 by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan.

The statement expresses confidence that although the Vietnamese troops remain superior in number and equipment, the Kampuchean people are bound to win final victory.

CSO: 4000/170

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

ASEAN SATISFIED WITH DK LEADERS' BEIJING MEETING

OW090827 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Bangkok, 9 Jan (XINHUA)--The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was quite satisfied with the recent meeting in Beijing of the leaders of three factions in the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, said Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

Sitthi, who had just returned from a one-day meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers in Jakarta, Indonesia, told local reporters here last night that the meeting of the Kampuchean resistance leaders symbolized their unity and served to boost the morale of the resistance forces against the Vietnamese occupation.

He said that the ASEAN countries were very much concerned about Thailand's security in the current dry season, because the Vietnamese newly equipped with more sophisticated Soviet weapons would launch large-scale offensives against the Kampuchean resistance forces and would encroach on Thai territory. He said: "If Vietnam is sincere in pursuing the political solution to the Kampuchean problem, it must refrain from taking actions which may harm their territory."

During the meeting, he said, the ASEAN ministers discussed ways to revitalize the concept of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality (zopfan). ASEAN still regarded the Kampuchean problem as the biggest obstacle to the implementation of zopfan. "But we are seeking ways to implement the concept even when the Kampuchean problem remains unsolved," he stressed.

The ASEAN foreign ministers met in Jakarta to formally accept Brunei which gained independence from Britain on 1 January 1984, as ASEAN's sixth member state.

CSO: 4000/170

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MALAYSIAN PARLIAMENT AMENDS CONSTITUTION

OW102016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1740 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jan (XINHUA)--The House of Representatives of the Malaysian Parliament overwhelmingly approved a compromise constitutional amendment bill at a one-day special session in Kuala Lumpur yesterday, said press reports from that city today.

The bill represented a compromise over the issue of royal assent to legislation between the government and Prime Minister Mahathir's United Malay National Organization (UMNO) on one side and the Malay sultans, the hereditary rulers of the country who rule nine of Malaysia's 13 states, on the other.

Both sides had been locked in prolonged negotiations in the past few months on another constitutional amendment bill passed by the house on 3 August last year but rejected by the Malay sultans on the ground that the bill will curb their power.

The August 3 bill called for a 15-day time limit for royal assent to legislation at federal and state levels, and the transfer of the authority to declare an emergency from the king to the prime minister.

Under the final amendment bill, the government dropped the changes with regard to emergency and assent to state legislation.

As for the federal legislation, the new bill stipulates that the king will give his assent to bills passed by parliament within 30 days or return it to parliament with any objections. If the parliament passed the bill again with the required two-thirds majority for constitutional amendment and a simple majority for other bills, it will become law within 30 days, even without the royal assent.

The Senate will hold a special session today to complete the parliament passage of the bill.

Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed said the new amendment bill would smoothen the administrative machinery of the country by clearly defining the role of parliament and the hereditary rulers.

CSO: 4000/170

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

AUSTRALIA CONCERNED OVER USSR MILITARY BUILDUP

OW061446 Beijing XINHUA in English 1342 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Canberra, 6 Jan (XINHUA)--With the coming of 1984, Australian newspapers voiced Australia's concern over the deployment of new Soviet fighter planes, aircraft carriers and missiles in the Pacific region.

In a report titled "Vietnam-based Soviet Bombers Seen as Threat to Australia," THE AGE said that "The Soviet Union has sent more long-range attack aircraft to Vietnam in a move which Western defence sources say will create an additional threat to American, Australian and other navies operating in South-East Asian waters."

"Officials in the office of the commander-in-chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific have confirmed that for the first time Moscow has deployed TU-16 Badger twin-jet bombers at the Cam Ranh Bay air and naval base on the coast of central Vietnam overlooking the South China Sea," the report said.

It says that deployment of the Badgers, which can carry both nuclear and conventional weapons with a range of 2,900 km, which can attack a target without midair refueling, was seen by the South-East Asian nations "as further evidence of Moscow's growing ability to project its power into the region and menace maritime trade and communication routes that are vital to ASEAN, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the West."

THE HERALD reported this week that a second Soviet aircraft-carrier, the 36,000-ton "Novorossiysk," was now in the Indian Ocean on its way to join the Soviet Pacific Fleet. The newspaper pointed out, "Following the news that Badger bombers have now been deployed in Vietnam, the arrival of the "Novorossiysk" in the Pacific will cause serious concern everywhere from Indonesia to Japan." "The Badger bombers now based in Vietnam can reach to the northern approaches of Australia," the report said.

THE AUSTRALIAN said in a story from Washington last week the build-up of the air and naval facilities at Can Ranh Bay and Danang, Vietnam, and the stationing of 25 warships there were "indication of the developing Soviet military challenge in the region."

CSO: 4000/170

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

KAMPUCHEAN GUERRILLAS KILL SRV TROOPS--Beijing, 11 Jan (XINHUA)--The guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea wiped out 87 Vietnamese troops in a series of attacks early this month in Sisophon District of western Battambang Province and captured five Vietnamese strongholds, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea. The guerrillas have also mounted several attacks in southern Koh Kong Province and killed 45 Vietnamese troops, according to another report of the radio. In last December, 24 Heng Samrin troops deserted and joined the guerrillas in Sisophon District of Battambang Province and Kulen District of Preah Vihear Province. Puppet troops in several provinces have also deserted and returned to their villages. The largest desertion occurred in Chhep District of Preah Vihear Province, in which 200 men fled back to their homes. [Text] [OW111047 Beijing XINHUA in English 0648 GMT 11 Jan 84]

SRV SPREADS TOXIC CHEMICALS--Beijing, 9 Jan (XINHUA)--Many Kampucheans have become victims of toxic chemicals spread by the invading Vietnamese since the current dry-season set in late last year, reports Radio Democratic Kampuchea today. In November and December last year, the Vietnamese dropped toxic chemicals in rivers, ponds and lakes at a number of districts in Kompong Thom, Siem Reap and Kompong Cham Provinces, poisoning and killing dozens of civilians. Meanwhile, the radio also reported that Kampuchean guerrillas captured three Vietnamese strongholds near Siem Reap city early last week. The guerrillas attacked the strongholds on January 3 and captured the enemy's positions after fierce fighting. Thirty-two Vietnamese were killed and 40 wounded. On 1 January, a Vietnamese adviser was killed and some documents were captured when the guerrillas attacked the car he was driving along Highway No 4 which links Phnom Penh and Kompong Som. From January 2 to 4, 54 Vietnamese were killed or wounded by the Kampuchean guerrillas in Battambang Province. [Text] [OW090312 Beijing XINHUA in English 0229 GMT 9 Jan 84]

USSR NUCLEAR MISSILES IN ASIA--Bangkok, 9 Jan (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union is planning to increase its missiles in Asia to 144 from 117 and installing another three launching pad platforms in the region, the VOICE OF FREE ASIA under the Thai Foreign Ministry said in a commentary yesterday. It stressed that these Soviet missiles are targeted at China and Japan, and the Philippines and Thailand are also within the firing range. This constitutes a grave threat to the region, the commentary pointed out. The Soviet military strength in Asia is increasing quickly and its fleets are making a show of strength in the Pacific Ocean. This is a serious threat to Asia whether or not it is intended to confront the United States, the commentary concluded. [Text] [OW090829 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 9 Jan 84]

BORDER INHABITANTS' AID--Bangkok, 4 Jan (XINHUA)--Thailand has appealed to Western countries to offer assistance to the Thai-Kampuchean border inhabitants in the event of possible Vietnamese dry-season offensive against Kampuchean resistance forces, it was reported here today. During a recent meeting with ambassadors of 17 countries including the United States, Canada, Australia, France, Italy and Denmark, permanent secretary of the Foreign Ministry of Thailand Asa Sarasin said that the forthcoming Vietnamese dry-season offensive might bring about a massive influx of between 60,000 and 100,000 Kampucheans into Thailand. He anticipated that Vietnamese cross-border shelling of Thai territory would affect Thai villagers living along the eastern border of the country. Asa told the diplomats that many heavy attacks by the Vietnamese similar to those in the middle of last year could occur. He appealed to them to prepare for emergency refugee programmes as well as for temporary relief operations for Kampuchean refugees and Thai villagers. [Text] [OW041528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 4 Jan 84]

THAI FORCES ON ALERT--Bangkok, 4 Jan (XINHUA)--Thai Armed Forces stationed along the Thai-Kampuchean border were put on full alert yesterday, the local newspaper BANGKOK POST quoted Thailand's first army region commander Lt-General Ppat Urailoet as reporting today. The alert follows two days of heavy fighting between the Vietnamese troops and the Kampuchean resistance forces, which began on New Year's Day and is seen by the Thai military as the start of the annual Vietnamese dry-season offensive against the resistance forces. Commander Ppat yesterday ordered all his troops, the border patrol police and a special task force responsible for border security to fight back "in any way possible" if Vietnamese troops dare to intrude into Thai territory. Meanwhile, the Thai Army has stepped up reconnaissance flights over the border areas. The newspaper also revealed that supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces General Athit Kamlang-ek will go to the border areas to make an inspection tour today. [Text] [OW041136 Beijing XINHUA in English 1116 GMT 4 Jan 84]

SRV CASUALTIES IN KAMPUCHEA--Beijing, 6 Jan (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean resistance forces have inflicted more casualties on the Vietnamese troops in Sisophon District of Battambang Province in northwest Kampuchea, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea. In a blocking action on December 29, the national army killed 21 Vietnamese troops and wounded 17 others as the latter were on their way for a mopping-up operation in the Mongkol Borey River areas in Sisophon District. On January 1, Kampuchean guerrillas captured the Vietnamese stronghold in O Trachus, killing a number of Vietnamese troops. On December 25-27 last year, the guerrillas assaulted six Vietnamese strongholds from Thmey Hamlet to Highway 6. They liberated six hamlets, killed or wounded 20 Vietnamese troops, and destroyed five barracks. [Text] [OW060342 Beijing XINHUA in English 0232 GMT 6 Jan 84]

ASEAN RECRUITS BRUNEI--Beijing, 7 Jan (XINHUA)--The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) today recruited Brunei as its sixth member state as Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja formally announced the decision. A special ceremony was held at the ASEAN secretariat in Jakarta during which Brunei Foreign Minister Mohammad Bolkiah [spelling as received] pledged to adhere to the founding principles of ASEAN and its declarations and treaties. He said his country was optimistic about joining the organization and was prepared to contribute to the economic growth of the wider family of nations.

The newly-independent sultanate gained its full independence from Britain January 1 and is the first new member of ASEAN since the organization was founded in 1967 by Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines. The Sultanate of Brunei has a population of little more than 200,000 and an area of 5,765 square kilometers which is rich with oil. [Text] [OW071848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 7 Jan 84]

CSO: 4000/170

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

HUSAYN ON NEW JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN RELATIONSHIP

OW031008 Beijing XINHUA in English 0833 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] Amman, 2 Jan (XINHUA)--King Husayn said here today that the present situation requires that Jordanians and Palestinians establish a new relationship as soon as possible so as to combine efforts to recover the West Bank.

In an interview with the reporter from Jordanian television, Husayn condemned the Israeli authorities for their intensified efforts to build settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River and to set up refugee camps in the Jordan Valley. "We believe this is a means (on the part of the Israeli authorities) of forcing the Palestinian refugees to leave their land," the king said.

King Husayn criticized one or more "Arab sisters" for their attempts to control the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). He said the attempt is being implemented by force of arms with the participation of some Palestinians, and is "illegal and unacceptable."

He reaffirmed his country's support for the PLO. "We hold that the PLO still exists, and that its existence and continuation depend on its ability to return to its basic principles and to draw its strength from the people it represents and from the justification for its existence," the king added.

He went on to say: "We will make efforts as soon as possible to establish a Jordanian-Palestinian relationship."

A top aide to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is reportedly in the Jordanian capital to arrange for a Husayn-'Arafat meeting.

CSO: 4000/177

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

'ARAFAT SPEECH MARKS REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

OW020922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0852 GMT 2 Jan 84

[Text] Tunis, 2 Jan (XINHUA)--PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat told all Palestinians today that "the battle in the new year will have a vital bearing on the survival of the Palestinian revolution."

In an address marking the 19th anniversary of the revolution, the chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee said "We shall continue to oppose various schemes against the Palestinian revolution and oppose the (Ronald) Reagan plan. Our struggle will go on for Palestine's national cause and the founding of an independent Palestinian state, so that every Palestinian may be a citizen of this state."

He condemned what he called the American-Israeli plan to scuttle the Palestinian revolution and said, "Certain Arab countries have gone out of their way to join this monstrous devils' plan.... We had tried to enter into dialogue with them and understand each other, but we were turned down because they were striking a deal with the United States to liquidate the Palestinian revolution."

'Arafat emphasized the need to "have a clear idea of the role being played by the Arabs of Egypt. We must see that we are obligated to give full play to this role of the Egyptian people with their time-honored civilization, ...in the highest interests of the Arab nation, so that we may be able to defeat the schemes against us and successfully oppose the United States, Israel and their lackeys."

The revolution must win ever greater sympathy and support internationally, he stressed. "Though we are in a critical condition, we still enjoy increasing support from non-aligned nations, Islamic countries, African states and socialist countries, and the Soviet Union and China in particular."

CSO: 4000/177

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

GANDHI SCORES 'SOME' POWERS' NUCLEAR POLICY

OW040950 Beijing XINHUA in English 0906 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Jan (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Indira Gandhi charged yesterday some nuclear powers were steadily adding to their stockpiles but restricting assistance to developing countries in that field.

She made the charge while opening the 71st session of the Indian Science Congress in Ranchi of Bihar State, the paper STATESMAN reported.

She said any assistance in that field was circumscribed by numerous kinds of restrictions apart from the bogey of "safeguards" during the talk on the horizontal spread of nuclear weapons. "N-safeguards are just a rich nations' bogey," she stressed.

Developing countries had to pay a price economically and politically for know-how in most areas of advanced technology. What was sold by the developed countries was generally old. Basic and detailed know-how was not disclosed, she said.

For India she advised a course of "self-reliant, home-grown nuclear capability for peaceful and developmental purposes." She described the nuclear power stations at Kalapakkam as a milestone in self-reliance.

She also came down heavily on those who advocate the "perverse theory of limited and winnable nuclear wars" and called for the "mobilisation of the human mind against the nuclear menace."

CSO: 4000/177

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BANGLADESH PAPER ON USSR PLIGHT IN AFGHANISTAN

OW050516 Beijing XINHUA in English 0239 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Dhaka, Bangladesh, 4 Jan (XINHUA)--The Soviet occupation forces in the past four years, "have failed to break down the indomitable spirit of the traditionally freedom-loving Afghan people," the Bangladesh daily, THE NEW NATION, said editorially here today.

It noted that Soviet troops suffered many casualties inflicted by the resistant forces of the Afghan people. The army of the Soviet-installed Karmal regime had been reduced from 80,000 to 30,000 because of desertion and defection. The ranks of Afghan defectors range from soldiers to intellectuals. Recently quite a number of university professors have left the country.

The editorial said that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan had been condemned by the world community. The United Nations General Assembly had passed resolutions calling for withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country.

It said, "If popular support is the thing the Soviet Union counts upon, then the reasonable course for it would be to give a proof by withdrawing its troops from Afghanistan and allowing the Afghan people to tell their choice through an election under U.N. supervision."

CSO: 4000/177

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN RESISTANCE MOVEMENT ISSUES DECLARATION

OW271935 Beijing XINHUA in English 1916 GMT 27 Dec 83

[Text] Islamabad, 27 Dec (XINHUA)--"Our (Afghan) nation is determined to wage the jihad (holy war) until there is no Russian soldier left on the Afghan soil," said a declaration issued by the Islamic Unity of Afghan Mujahideen at a press conference here today.

Denouncing the crimes the Soviet Union has committed since its invasion into Afghanistan four years ago, the declaration said, "One million Afghan Muslims have laid down their lives and 4.5 million left their homes and hearths, living in Pakistan and Iran as refugees."

By perpetrating all kinds of barbarism and oppression, including shelling, killing of women, children and the elderly and burning, it said, the Russians had thought that they would be able to suffocate the heroic resistance and stop the Afghan people from waging the jihad. But the Russian plan backfired and their despotism has made the people more vigilant and resolute in their struggle, it added.

Analyzing the current situation in Afghanistan, it pointed out that the Russians have been unable to control the country practically. "The Russians," it said, "are not safe even in large cities."

"The ground supply lines of the Soviet Army and their local hirelings have been paralyzed and they can just supply their beleaguered forces aurally."

It expressed the conviction that the eternal occupation of Afghanistan is impossible, declaring, "We are fully determined to continue our armed jihad until the Russians are forced to quit Afghanistan."

"We consider the armed jihad the only way to solve the Afghanistan problem," it concluded.

CSO: 4000/177

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

GUERRILLAS CAPTURE AFGHAN AIRPORT--Islamabad, 30 Dec (XINHUA)--The Afghan guerrilla forces have captured Urgoon [spelling of name as received] Airport after a fierce fighting in Paktia Province, eastern Afghanistan, AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS reported today. On the night of December 22, the guerrillas violently attacked the airport from a nearby place. They wiped out about 100 soldiers of the Karmal regime. The airport, an important fort near the Afghan-Pakistan border, had been under Mujahideen's siege since last May and its contacts with other areas had been cut off over the past six months. The guerrillas had tightened the encirclement. The Afghan guerrillas have recently clashed with Soviet-Karmal troops several times in southwestern provinces of Kandahar and Helmand, central province of Oruzgan and southern province of Zabol and inflicted heavy casualties and material losses on the latter. [Text] [OW301624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 30 Dec 83]

PHOTOGRAPH EXHIBITION IN NEW DELHI--New Delhi, 6 Jan (XINHUA)--An exhibition of Chinese artistic photographs opened here this afternoon. Lokesh Chandra, vice-president of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations and Shen Jian, Chinese ambassador to India, inaugurated the exhibition and made speeches on the occasion. Cultural exchanges between the two countries have achieved noticeable results in recent years, they pointed out. One hundred pieces of recent works of Chinese photographers and amateurs are on display. The pictures [words indistinct] the various aspects of Chinese life [words indistinct] lifestyles of China's various nationalities. They also reflect the new look and spirit of the Chinese people working for socialist modernization. The exhibition is part of the cultural exchange program between China and India. [Text] [OW061637 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 6 Jan 84]

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION TO INDIA--Beijing, 4 Jan (XINHUA)--A delegation from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries (CPAFF) left here this morning for a two-week tour of India at the invitation of the India-China Friendship Association. The delegation leader is Lin Lin, vice-president of the CPAFF and member of the national committee of the Chinese people's political consultative conference. The visit is aimed at furthering mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of China and India, Lin told XINHUA. In recent years, he said, Sino-Indian relations had improved with a daily increase in economic, cultural, scientific and technological contacts. He said the fourth round of Sino-Indian officials' talks had helped promote mutual understanding, creating favorable conditions for the further development of bilateral relations. [Text] [OW040312 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 4 Jan 84]

AFGHAN REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN--Islamabad, 4 Jan (XINHUA)--The Pakistan Government has been trying to provide more relief for the Afghan refugees in the country in collaboration with international agencies, the Associated Press of Pakistan [APP] reported today. Of the total, according to official figures, 292,629 families comprising of 2,070,318 members have been housed in 279 refugee tentage [as received] villages in 17 districts and tribal agencies of the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan by December 15, 1983. Among them, 327,010 have been settled in Peshawar District alone. Under the relief program, they have been provided with one tent per family or construction materials for a mud hut. Essential items like pots and pans, cooking stoves and kerosene are also supplied besides wheat, sugar, milk, tea and edible oil. In addition, properly staffed and well-stocked medical dispensaries as well as mother and child care centers have been opened at various villages. Primary schools for boys and girls in each village and some middle and high schools have been built. [Text] [OW050202 Beijing XINHUA in English 0102 GMT 5 Jan 84]

AFGHAN DIPLOMAT, ARMY COLONEL DEFECT--Islamabad, 11 Jan (XINHUA)--A high-ranking official of the Afghan Foreign Ministry and an Afghan army colonel have fled Afghanistan and taken refuge in Pakistan together with their families, according to PAKISTAN TIMES today. The two defectors are Mr Rahmatullah Asifi, deputy chief of protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Colonel Mohammad Aziz. Mr Rahmatullah Asifi had been a diplomat in the Afghan embassies in Moscow and Washington while Col Mohammad Aziz was former commander of the security battalion in Kabul. Mr Rahmatullah told reporters that about 70 high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have so far abandoned their posts since the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. They included ambassadors and chiefs of various departments who have emigrated to other countries. He also revealed that the Afghan Foreign Ministry is completely under the Soviet control and that "the non-party officials are not being assigned on diplomatic duties owing to mistrust." [Text] [OW111234 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 11 Jan 84]

ANTI-USSR STRUGGLE ANNIVERSARY--Islamabad, 27 Dec (XINHUA)--A mass meeting of Afghans was held in Peshawar today to mark the fourth anniversary of the struggle against Soviet aggression upon and occupation of Afghanistan. More than 1,000 Afghan refugees attended the meeting sponsored by the Supreme Council of the Islamic Unity of Afghan Mujahideen. Speakers at the meeting strongly denounced the Soviet aggression upon and occupation of their motherland and demanded the Soviets withdraw immediately from Afghanistan and let the Afghan people decide their own destiny. The also appealed to the Afghan people throughout the country for an intensified struggle against foreign aggressors and stressed that only by closer cooperation and unified leadership of all resistance organizations can the Russians be driven out of the country. [Text] [OW271911 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 27 Dec 83]

KARMAL REGIME GENERAL KILLED--Islamabad, 30 Dec (XINHUA)--Afghan guerrillas have killed General Qudoos Rashid [spelling of name as received] commander of the 18th Army Division of the Karmal regime, according to THE PAKISTAN TIMES today. The report quoted Afghan resistance sources as saying that in the first week of December Mujahideen attacked the car of General Qudoos with a rocket in Dehdadi area of the Balkh Province, bordering the Soviet Union. The Afghan general and his two bodyguards and the driver of his car were killed in the attack. Kabul Radio has also announced the death of General Qudoos Rashid. [Text] [OW301936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1920 GMT 30 Dec 83]

WESTERN EUROPE

XINHUA EXAMINES FRENCH VIEWS OF STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

OW230958 Beijing XINHUA in English 0907 GMT 23 Jan 84

["Round-up: Stockholm Conference as Viewed by France"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Paris, 22 Jan (XINHUA)--The current Stockholm conference on European security and disarmament mirrors two recent developments: U.S.-Soviet relations are still tense but will not break; the European countries, meanwhile, are taking their own initiative to defuse the East-West tension.

These are the unanimous views on the present East-West relations of French politicians and media who have drawn these conclusions from the recent Stockholm conference.

Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the Socialist Party of France, has shown his gratification that the conference was convened at last. Speaking at a recent press conference, he said the fact that foreign ministers from 35 countries have been able to sit together at the conference is a "reversal" of the situation of walk-outs and suspended talks of the past.

Jospin believed that, although it would not immediately improve East-West relations, the reversal is undoubtedly an improvement on the continuing East-West tension.

However, not a French paper has shown optimism that the Stockholm conference was more successful than the Helsinki conference in 1975 or the Madrid follow-up conference last year.

Analysts here believed the talks are necessary to all the three parties involved--the United States, the Soviet Union and the European countries. They noted that, after lashing out at the United States in an unprecedented harsh way at the second day session of the Stockholm conference, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey A. Gromyko went into an unusually lengthy meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

Although the United States and the Soviet Union would not stop their arms drive, they tried to use the Stockholm conference as a forum for a propaganda war. The United States wanted to rope in the European nations, and the Soviet Union attempted to set the European countries against the United States on their part. The European countries, however, intended to take advantage of the conference to promote their "European diplomacy," to prove that the key to detente is not only in the hands of the superpowers.

One example of European diplomacy was shown when Claude Cheysson, French minister for external relations, called on the conference participants to "escape from the bloc discipline." It was noted that, despite the new missiles deployed on their soil, the East and West Germans are getting along better. The meeting of foreign ministers of the two Germanys in Stockholm has attracted interest here. British Prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher has decided to visit Hungary next February. This will be her first visit to an "Eastern country." French Foreign Minister Cheysson has also said French-Soviet relations have improved in recent months in spite of U.S.-Soviet tension.

It is noteworthy that while the Stockholm conference is on, another regional meeting is being held in Athens where representatives from Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania and Yugoslavia discuss the issue of establishing a nuclear free zone in the Balkans.

A correspondent for the French newspaper LIBERATION summed up the situation like this: 1. The two Germanys are seeking to shrug off the bounds to their relations resulting from East-West tension; 2. Nationalism has made its appearance in NATO's European members; 3. Some Warsaw Pact member countries are trying to improve their relations with the West and, 4. The neutral and non-aligned countries in Europe are displaying a prominent role.

The prevalent opinion here is, while the Stockholm conference cannot defuse the tension and break up the situation of stalemate between the United States and the USSR, some undercurrents of change have already taken place.

CSO: 4000/179

WESTERN EUROPE

PRC FILMS TO BE SHOWN AT WEST BERLIN CONTEST

OW211726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jan (XINHUA)--Three Chinese films on agrotechnology will be shown at a multinational agriculture film contest opening next week in West Berlin.

A delegation led by Fang Gan, news spokesman for the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, left here today for the Federal Republic of Germany.

"Xushu-18," produced by the China Agricultural Film Studio, deals with the cultivation of a fine sweet potato strain which was named a first-class national invention in 1982.

The strain, developed by the Xuzhou Prefectural Institute of Agricultural Sciences in Jiangsu Province in 1978, is resistant to diseases and yields 3.75 more tons per hectare than conventional strains.

Sweet potatoes are planted on about 6.7 million hectares in China, about half of the area given over to the crop worldwide. "Xushu'18" is now planted in 1.2 million hectares.

"Using Beneficial Mites To Control Harmful Mites," made by the Shanghai Scientific and Educational Film Studio, uses special effects to show life cycle of the mite. It also shows how to breed the insects and use beneficial mites to control harmful mites to promote harvests.

"Nile Tilapia," produced by the Beijing Scientific and Educational Film Studio, records the spawning, fertilization, hatching and growth of the fish introduced from Africa. It also shows how to breed the fish, which grow best in tropical and temperate zones. The fish is now being bred in China and many other countries.

CSO: 4000/179

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

SOVIET GAS FLOW--Moscow, 16 Jan (XINHUA)--Siberian gas began to flow from the Soviet Union to Western Europe on January 1 through the newly-built pipeline that links the snowbound gas field of Urengoi and the western border town of Uzhgorod. Construction of the Urengoi-Uzhgorod pipeline, 4,450 kilometers long, began in June 1982 and was completed in September 1983. The United States imposed an embargo on the pipeline construction project but Western European countries ignored the embargo and continued to supply construction materials to the Soviets. According to contracts signed earlier, the Soviet Union will now provide Austria, Federal Germany, France and Italy with an annual gas supply of 40 billion cubic meters. [Text] [OW160832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 16 Jan 84]

FRENCH, SAUDI ARABIAN WEAPONS DEAL--Paris, 16 Jan (XINHUA)--France and Saudi Arabia signed a contract worth 40 billion francs (4.65 billion U.S. dollars) last week which represents France's largest sale ever of military supplies to a foreign country. The French Defense Ministry said in a brief communique last Saturday that the bulk of the sale will be electronic equipment to help Saudi Arabia build an anti-aircraft defense system. The government-to-government agreement followed one-and-a-half years of negotiations and was signed by French Defense Minister Charles Hernu and Saudi Arabian Vice-Defense Minister 'Abd 'al-Rahman Bin abd 'al-Aziz. Observers here have noted that the deal helps France match its 1982 level of military supplies sold overseas of 42 billion francs (almost 5 billion U.S. dollars) and consolidate its position in the gulf region as a major arms dealer. Last year France sold 1.2 billion francs (140 million U.S. dollars) worth of military equipment to another gulf country, Kuwait. That shipment also included material for building an anti-aircraft system. [Text] [OW170412 Beijing XINHUA in English 0321 GMT 17 Jan 84]

CSO: 4000/179

EASTERN EUROPE

YUGOSLAVIA OPPOSED TO EUROMISSILE DEPLOYMENT

OW090330 Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jan (XINHUA)--Because of its special geographical position and its nonaligned international status, Yugoslavia must absolutely oppose the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe, says the Yugoslav newspaper, VJESNIK.

The article said that as an European as well as a Mediterranean state, especially as a nonaligned and peace-loving country, Yugoslavia was greatly concerned about any event that might occur in the region. Confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union had now become more acute in this region as both of them had deployed intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. This had posed a new threat not only to the missile-deployed states and their people but also to all the states and people in Europe including Yugoslavia, the article added.

It pointed out that because of its special geographical position, its defense policy and nonaligned status, Yugoslavia had unusual significance in the maintenance of the balance of power and stability in Europe.

The article said, in view of any possible outside intrusion in the airspace and national sovereignty of this country, Yugoslavia must most resolutely oppose the deployment of any kind of nuclear weapons in Europe, and meanwhile, strengthen its own defense forces to prepare for any possible provocations or threat to the security of the country.

CSO: 4000/178

EASTERN EUROPE

JOURNAL DESCRIBES HISTORY OF HUNGARY

HK061515 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 23, 1 Dec 83 pp 16-18

[Article by Jin Liangpint [6855 5328 1627]: "Hungary on the Move"]

[Text] Hungary has a long history and is the first nation in Eastern Europe to establish a soviet regime (in 1919). It fostered some world famous heroes, such as Rakoczy, Lossuth, and Petofi, and has made remarkable achievements after experiencing twists and turns on its socialist road.

Hungary is situated in the heart of central Europe, with its northern part being surrounded by the Carpathian Mountains. The Danube and the Tisza flow across the country from north to south. The country's area is 93,031 square kilometers, most of it covered by fertile plains and gently sloping hills. The natural environment, with a congenial climate and plentiful rainfall, is good for growing crops and fruit trees. Within Hungarian territory, there are beautiful hills and waters. In particular, the capital, Budapest, and the largest freshwater lake in central Europe, the Balaton, attract a great many tourists from all parts of the world. In 1982, Hungary received more than 9.8 million tourists, while its population is just 10.7 million.

Tortuous History

More than 1,000 years ago, Hungarians began to live and multiply on this land. Originally, they were nomadic tribesmen living in the areas to the west of the Ural Mountains and in the bends of the Volga. After the national migration began in the 5th century, they gradually moved southwestward from the south Russian steppes north of the Black Sea, and this migration lasted for more than four centuries. In the year 1000, St. Istvan formally established the feudal state of Hungary on the present land. Afterward, Hungarians experienced innumerable wars and chaotic situations. In 1526, the Ottoman empire invaded Hungary. Following that, Turkish rule over Hungary lasted for more than a century. Because the Ottoman empire and Austria's Habsburg dynasty contended for dominance over Hungary, Hungary was turned into a battleground and partitioned into three parts: the central part was occupied by the Turks; the northwest was subject to the Habsburg dynasty; and the eastern part became a relatively independent principality under Turkish protection. In 1699, the Austrian and Hungarian armies defeated the Turks and terminated Turkish rule over Hungary, but Hungary remained under the rule of the Habsburg dynasty.

In order to resist national oppression and the rulers' tyranny, people in Hungary waged many struggles for freedom and independence. Among these struggles, the most famous were the revolution of opposing the Austrian rule led by Rakoczy in 1703-1711 and the revolution of opposing feudalism and striving for independence and freedom led by Kossuth in 1848-1849, but neither was successful. In April 1849, an independence declaration was adopted in Hungary and a republic was established, but the revolution was soon suppressed by the Austrian and the Tsarist Russian armies. During this revolution, the famous Hungarian poet, Petofi, dedicated his life when he was still young. However, his poems, which are full of revolutionary enthusiasm, always inspire the Hungarian people to continue the struggle.

Although the 1848 revolution failed, the sparks of revolution did not go out. The Austrian Habsburg dynasty could not continue its rule over Hungary as before. In 1867, the ruling class of both Austria and Hungary reached a compromise and agreed to establish the Austro-Hungarian empire. Hungary thus achieved the status of a "state" in name, but its military, diplomatic, and political affairs were still manipulated by the Habsburg dynasty and the Austrian emperor remained the monarch of Hungary.

The assassination of the Austrian archduke in Sarajevo in 1914 triggered off World War I, and Hungary was involved in the war as part of the Austro-Hungarian empire. The successful socialist revolution in Russia brought about a rapid upsurge of the workers and peasants' revolutionary movement in Hungary. The Austro-Hungarian empire disintegrated in late October 1918 and Austrian rule over Hungary was toppled. In November that year, the second bourgeois Republic in Hungary was founded. On 21 March 1919, under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Hungarian people established the Hungarian Soviet Republic. This was the second state under the proletarian dictatorship after the Soviet Union. However, it existed for only 133 days and was subverted by the united armed forces of the imperialists on 1 August 1919. After that, the white horror shrouded the whole country of Hungary. Tens of thousands of people were put behind bars and thousands of them were executed without being tried by a court. Horthy, a former imperial bodyguard, was named a regent, and Hungary began to live under the Horthy fascist rule, which lasted for 25 years.

During World War II, Hungary joined the alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan, and became a vassal country of Hitler. It was then closely tied to the war chariot of the fascist alliance. In 1944, under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Hungarian people waged an anti-fascist guerrilla war. On 4 April 1945, the whole country of Hungary was liberated. On 1 February 1946, the Hungarian Parliament declared the abolition of the monarchy and the establishment of the Hungarian People's Republic. Since then, the Hungarian people have been forging ahead along the socialist road.

Profound Lessons

The Hungarian people were industrious and brave, but the economic foundation in Hungary was weak. This was because Hungary suffered from the prolonged Austrian and Turkish rule and plunder and from the crushing frustrations during the two world wars. Due to the destructive effect of World War I, Hungary's economy could not recover to its prewar level until 1924. Before the

outbreak of World War II, Hungary was one of the poorest countries in Central Europe and was called "a country of 3 million beggars." Further wrecked by the war, the national economy of Hungary was completely paralyzed by the end of the war.

After liberation, the Hungarian people devoted great enthusiasm to the reconstruction of their country and successfully rehabilitated and developed the national economy. In 1949, industrial and agricultural production basically recovered to its prewar level. The First 5-Year Plan then came into effect in 1950. However, the former party leader, Rakosi, disregarded the specific conditions of this country and rigidly copied the Soviet practice of placing emphasis on developing heavy industry, including the iron and steel industry, trying to turn Hungary into a country of "iron, steel, and machines." At the same time, he violated the principle of voluntary participation and took coercive measures to force the peasants to join cooperatives. In addition, some extremist measures were adopted against middle and rich peasants; peasants were required to sell all their farm products to the state at compulsory low prices. This deeply injured the vital interests of the peasants and forced many peasants to flee. Thus, farmland was wasted and heavy losses were caused to agricultural production. All these practices caused a serious disproportion in the national economy and the decline in the people's standards of living and evoked deep resentment among the people.

The "Hungarian incident" in 1956 brought down the leadership headed by Rakosi. The new Hungarian party and state leadership headed by Kadar earnestly drew lessons from the previous practice and decided to place agriculture in an important position and readjust the proportions of agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry in the economy. In just 1 year or so, the national economy was recovered from the destruction of the 1956 incident. After a 3-year plan was formulated and carried out in 1958, the national economy began to grow steadily. In 1961, Hungary began to carry out its Second 5-Year Plan; and now, the Sixth 5-Year Plan is under way.

Reform of the Economic System

On the basis of summing up the previous experience, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party formulated its basic principle for improving the economic management system in 1957 and decided to open up on its own to develop the economy in light of the country's reality. At the same time, it took prudent attitude toward the economic reform and made a great deal of painstaking preparations. In 1966, Hungary adopted a resolution on reforming the economic system and started the reform with some pilot schemes. In 1968, the new economic system was introduced throughout the country. It took 11 to 12 years to prepare and to carry out the all-round reform.

The economic reform was first carried out in agriculture. The previous policy of developing industry through imposing agricultural taxes and purchasing farm produce at low prices was changed and the method of laying down compulsory plans by the state to state-owned farms and agricultural cooperatives was abolished. The state now relies mainly on such economic means as taxes, prices, and credits to fulfill the national economic plans.

On the basis of achieving successful results in the agricultural reform, an all-round reform of the economic system with industry as the main aspect was then carried over. The main contents of this reform of the national economic management system included: combining the centralized economic plan with the market economy, linking the central leadership over the economy to the expanded self-management right of enterprises, associating administrative means with economic means in economic management, and giving prominence to economic means. The positive effects of this reform enabled Hungary to change from a backward agricultural-industrial country into an industrial-agricultural country at an intermediate level of development. In particular, Hungary's agriculture has completely shaken off its previous backward situation and has reached an advanced level in the world. The per capita grain output in 1982 was 1,370 kilograms, ranking first among the Comecon countries.

At present, the economic reform in Hungary is still continuing. Three new organizational forms have appeared in agricultural production: agricultural complexes, agricultural and industrial integrated bodies, and industrialized production systems. A price system which encourages competition has been generally introduced in industry. Some experiments are being made for promoting the so-called "second economy." (That is, with the agreement of the factory, workers are allowed to make use of the factory's equipment in their spare time to conduct production or offer various services for the factory or other people.) In addition, a reform of the administrative structure is also being carried out in a prudent way.

At present, markets in Hungary are brisk and the people's livelihood has been greatly improved. According to Hungarian statistics, in 1982, a worker's average monthly income, including allowances, was 4,970 forints, and average income of a member of agricultural cooperatives was 4,490 forints (\$1 is equivalent to about 39 forints). All these achievements in Hungary were made in the course of exploring on its own in construction suited to its national conditions. Its experience in conducting construction is worthy of study by other countries.

Difficulties on the Way Ahead

Hungary's economic growth is comparatively quick among East European countries. However, it is also faced with many difficulties, which are mainly the shortage of foreign exchange, the increase in foreign debts, and price increases. According to the estimates by the West, in 1982, Hungary owed the West about \$6 billion and also owed other Comecon countries a considerable amount of ruble-nominated debts. An important cause of the economic difficulty is the worsening of the world economy.

Because of a lack of natural resources, Hungary depends heavily on the international market, with about 50 percent of its national income from foreign trade. Every 1 percent increase in the national income must be accompanied by an 1.5-percent increase in foreign trade. Hungary is a member of the Warsaw Pact and the Comecon, but its trade with capitalist countries developed rapidly in the 1960's. Now, its trade with other Comecon countries accounts for 60 percent of the total volume of Hungary's foreign trade, and its trade with Western countries accounts for about one-third of the total volume. In recent years, the serious economic crises and the ever-growing protectionist tendency in the West have caused more and more difficulties for the sales of Hungarian goods

on the capitalist markets, thus affecting its earnings from foreign trade and its balance of international payments.

Now Hungary is trying to change this state of affairs by ameliorating the structure of production, drawing up a plan for developing microelectronic equipment, and enhancing the competitiveness of its products on the international markets. In 1982, Hungary had a foreign trade surplus of \$500 million; and it is striving for a surplus of \$800 million in 1983.

Democratization of State Life

The fact that Hungary can enjoy prolonged stability and steady development since the 1956 incident is inseparable from the democratization of its state life. The Hungarian party and state leadership headed by Kadar has resolutely corrected the mistake of personal despotism of the Rakosi era. An important part of the reform of the state political life in Hungary is to establish a perfect and sound legal system so as to guard against and oppose privileges of leaders at all levels. Every law-abiding citizen can enjoy his constitutional rights and be protected by law. Every state organ has a clearly prescribed scope of powers and functions, and full play is given to mass organizations. The Hungarian Government often tells the people about the country's actual difficulties, and this has become an institutionalized practice. For example, some time ago Hungarian leaders and the press openly admitted that the Hungarian economy was confronted with grave difficulties and pointed out that the central task at the moment was to maintain the balance in foreign economic activities and to maintain the existing standards of living. This democratic state life has helped strengthen the ties between the leadership and the masses and has ensured that the masses can make full allowances for the state's difficulties and join in efforts to overcome these difficulties. Therefore, when the government decided to raise most food prices, no trouble surfaced in Hungary.

Sino-Hungarian Relations

Diplomatic relations between Hungary and our country were established on 6 October 1949. In January 1957, a Chinese Government delegation headed by Premier Zhou Enlai made a visit to Hungary; and in September that year, a Hungarian Government delegation headed by Kadar visited China. In May 1959, the two countries signed the Sino-Hungarian friendship and cooperation and mutual assistance treaty in Beijing.

In recent years, trade and cultural exchanges between China and Hungary are steadily increasing and bilateral relations are developing.

CSO: 4005/314

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

NONDEPLOYMENT OF MISSILES URGED--Paris, 17 Jan (XINHUA)--Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council of Romania, demanded this evening that no medium-range missiles be deployed in Europe. Manescu arrived here yesterday for a 10-day visit to France. On leaving the Elysee Palace after his talks with French President Francois Mitterrand, the Romanian leader declared: All European countries have the duty to exert their efforts to help resume Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva and arrive at solutions through negotiations for the non-deployment of the medium-range missiles in Europe and even their destruction for the security in Europe and the entire world. He said that Romania's position is one of opposition to the deployment of the middle-range missiles by NATO and the Soviet Union. Manescu added that he and the French President discussed the international and European situation as well as bilateral relations between the two countries. The meeting was useful "very cordial and very useful for the development of the traditional relations of friendship between Romania and France," he said. [Text] [OW180921 Beijing XINHUA in English 0855 GMT 18 Jan 84]

CSO: 4000/180

EAST REGION

ANHUI GOVERNMENT HOLDS FIRST PLENUM

OW221131 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] The Anhui Provincial People's Government held its first plenary meeting today. Governor Wang Yuzhao gave a report reviewing the work of 1983 and explaining the work arrangement for 1984. Other members of the provincial government, including Su Hua, Hou Yong, Yang Jike, Meng Fulin, Huang Yu, (Hu Tan), (Guo Qixiang) and (Zhou Daoyun), attended the meeting. Responsible persons of departments concerned observed the meeting.

Governor Wang Yuzhao's report contains three parts: 1) a review of the work of 1983; 2) the work arrangement for 1984; and 3) on striving to improve our leadership.

In reviewing the work of 1983, Governor Wang Yuzhao pointed out: The current government has pushed forward its work under difficult conditions since its inauguration 8 months ago. By firmly implementing the line, principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and thanks to the strong and correct leadership of the provincial CPC committee and the efforts of the vast numbers of cadres and people throughout the province, we have stood the rigorous test. We have not only overcome numerous difficulties but also achieved gratifying results in building a material and spiritual civilization.

Governor Wang Yuzhao said: At present, our provincial economy is developing steadily and the political situation is more stable. The overall situation is encouraging. Last year we suffered very serious natural disasters. However, by uniting the people throughout the province to wage a tenacious struggle on all fronts and by bringing the tremendous power of the party's policies and science and technology into full play, we overcame the serious natural calamities and won another bumper harvest. Total grain output is expected to exceed 37.3 billion jin. Last year, our industry registered steady growth. There was improvement in economic effectiveness. Industrial output value totals 15.99 billion yuan, an increase of 10.1 percent over 1982. Revenue and expenditures were basically balanced, reversing the passive state of affairs. The scale of capital construction was controlled, and the construction of key projects was stepped up. Business was brisk at urban and rural markets. Foreign trade increased. Education and science and technology were given more attention. Family planning made new progress. Thanks to the efforts in

dealing resolute blows to criminals, there was a marked improvement in social order. Government structural reform proceeded smoothly, and the leading bodies took on a new look.

Governor Wang Yuzhao pointed out: We still face many difficulties and problems. We need to proceed from reality and seriously study and resolve these problems in order to improve our work in all respects in the new year.

CSO: 4005/335

EAST REGION

RAO SHOUKUN ON ENHANCING JINAN LOGISTIC WORK

SK200812 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] The Jinan PLA Units held a logistics work meeting recently. The meeting urged us to take party rectification as a motive force to enhance the logistic work of the PLA units, strengthen investigations and studies, attend to reform, grassroots work, management and implementation, and promote a comprehensive development of logistic work.

During the meeting, leading comrades of the Jinan PLA Units, including Rao Shoukun, Chen Renhong and Bai Bin, delivered speeches and issued awards and certificates of merit to 52 advanced collectives and individuals. Participants listened to the work report by Shen Hongyi, director of the logistic department, and conscientiously discussed the key points of the logistic department for 1984. In the past year, the Jinan PLA Units made achievements in building the ranks of the logistics department, training for war preparedness, production, economizing, and accomplishing all tasks for protection. Logistic departments at and above regiment levels throughout the PLA units organized over 600 investigation groups and service teams and over 14,000 persons to help solve practical problems among grassroots units. They also trained over 26,000 professional personnel to upgrade the ability of logistic departments in quick reaction, comprehensive protection, and rear defense. The agricultural production and income of the PLA units showed substantial increases over 1982. No farms in the units suffered losses. The factories remarkably increased economic results and doubled profits.

CSO: 4005/335

EAST REGION

JIANGSU MEETING ON STRIKING AT ECONOMIC CRIME

OW120140 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] The provincial party committee's leading group for handling economic cases held a meeting on 7 January to hear a report on implementing the guidelines of the conferences of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission held in September 1983. The report was made by a responsible person of the provincial office for handling economic cases.

The meeting affirmed the achievements scored by party organizations and governments at all levels in our province in the struggle against serious economic crime and analyzed the current situation. It noted that our work still lags far behind the requirements of the party Central Committee and that much work remains to be done.

The meeting emphasized the need to closely attend to the following work in future to ensure its success:

1. Continue to strive for unity in the thinking of leading members at all levels to make them understand the protracted and pressing nature of the struggle against serious economic crime.
2. Continue to concentrate efforts on the work in provincial, city, and county organs as well as in large enterprises and establishments affiliated with ministries and the province. Effective measures should be taken to eliminate hard-to-reach areas.
3. Continue to closely attend to the investigation of big and important cases, especially newly emerged ones.
4. Improve the organs that handle the cases and appoint sufficient personnel to staff them. In the course of administrative reform, county-level organs should take care not to reduce the staff that handles economic cases.

CSO: 4005/335

EAST REGION

CULTURAL SYMPOSIUM IN JINGSU FIGHTS SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

Shanghai XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by Su Wen: "Literary and Art Workers Should Fight Against Spiritual Pollution"]

[Text] Recently the culture department of the province convened a symposium in Nanjing for the directors of the culture bureaus in the cities, discussing the issues of persisting in socialist cultural orientation and of resisting spiritual pollution.

At the symposium, comrades from various places reviewed their work in the last few years and held that in the literary and art circles there were problems of spiritual pollution in varying degrees and some cultural bureaus lacked a full understanding of the harmfulness of spiritual pollution and powerful measures to resist. Everyone showed his firm support for the call of the party Central Committee to resist and do away with spiritual pollution, and would act quickly and adopt powerful measures to fight against spiritual pollution.

Wang Zinghan, director of the culture department of the province, said at the meeting, "Since the Third Plenum of the party, vast numbers of literary and art workers in our province have made a great contribution to pushing forward and promoting the two socialist cultural constructions and the tendency in the literary and art circles is good. But the phenomenon of bourgeois liberalism and spiritual pollution still have found expression in the literary and art circles and cannot be ignored. For instance, some opera troupes, influenced by the idea of 'going after money by all means,' turned works of literature and art into commodities, and showed on the stage some vulgar, degenerate and pornographic plays and played unhealthy music. Some troupes performed programs that had been banned by formal decree. Due to the poor management of the culture bureaus, some peddling artists and folk culture troupes played many salacious and absurd programs which polluted the spirits of vast audiences. These problems should urgently be brought to our attention." Wang Qinhan said, "As literary and art workers, we should neither make spiritual pollution ourselves nor allow others to do it, and should dare to be firm fighters to resist any kinds of spiritual pollution and enrich the cultural life of the masses with healthy and good cultural programs."

Wang Qinhan said that the culture bureaus in charge must indeed strengthen the leadership in the producing troupes and especially pay attention to the work of supervising peddling artists. As for peddling artists, first, registration work for permits should be done well, and registration should be done according to their registered permanent residence but not in other areas; second, they should be supervised after registration and organized to study the party's cultural policies; third, the programs performed should be strictly checked and it should be forbidden to show programs spreading reactionary pornographic contents which go against the four basic principles and programs which depict means of terror and brutality which will pollute the performers spiritually and injure them physically. Every literary and art organization should try to improve art quality and offer healthy and good nourishment for the minds of the people.

Finally, Wang Qinhan said, "Literary and art workers place a great mission on themselves in constructing spiritual culture and should study seriously Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and study the party's cultural policies, strengthen the transformation of their subjective world, maintain close links with the masses, plunge into the thick of life, produce outstanding works that reflect the spirit of the era and make great efforts to open up a new prospect for the cause of culture and art."

12564

CSO: 4005/226

EAST REGION

PARTY PUBLICATIONS TO FUNCTION BETTER IN PARTY CONSOLIDATION

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] The party educational magazine, LIFE IN THE BRANCH, directed by the organization department of the provincial party committee had a tea party to celebrate the fifth anniversary of its resuming publication.

More than 90 people attended the tea party, including leading comrades from the provincial party committee, the military, the provincial and city organizations concerned, and reporters and journalists from the Fuzhou area. Comrades Cheng Xu, Zhang Yuming, Wu Xingfeng and Wang Zhongzi made speeches one after another. It was stressed that party publications should now play a better role in consolidating the party and doing away with spiritual pollution.

Comrade Cheng Xu fully affirmed the achievements LIFE IN THE BRANCH made in the last 5 years since resuming publication, and praised the publication for its great work in propagating the party's political line and policies and in strengthening the education of party members. With a view to the improvement of the content of LIFE IN THE BRANCH, he put forward five requirements regarding treatment of ideological content, militancy, the masses, the audience (masses) and local color.

Comrade Chen Xu stressed in his speech that spiritual pollution should be done away with according to Deng Xiaoping's speech at the 2d Plenum of the 12th Party Congress. He said, "In the last few years, there have been great achievements in the lines of theory and literature and art, but there have also been many problems and quite serious confusions, such as propagating humanitarianism and 'the alienation of socialism.' This is essentially against the four basic principles. We should also see that morally degenerate bourgeois ideas and ways of life severely 'pollute' the society, such as showing salacious videotapes and peddling salacious books and periodicals. We should pay special attention to this in our province. We should carry out open door policies and study the advanced science and technology, management and administration of capitalist countries, but we should analyze, criticize and resist their bourgeois ideas, ethics, moral concepts, and ways of life."

Comrade Chen Xu stressed that LIFE IN THE BRANCH must now propagate well the decision on party consolidation and doing away with spiritual pollution which was made at the 2d Plenum of the 12th Party Congress, so as to prepare party members ideologically and contribute to the realization of improving party style.

LIFE IN THE BRANCH started publication in June 1961 and was compelled to stop publication during the cultural revolution. After resuming publication LIFE IN THE BRANCH has been publishing one issue a month. Up to now it has published 61 issues and 100,000 copies.

12564

CSO: 4005/226

EAST REGION

SECOND WORK CONFERENCE ON PARTY SCHOOL IN SHANGHAI CONCLUDED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by Staff Commentator: "New Starting Point for Regularizing Education in Party Schools"]

[Text] The 2d Municipal Work Conference on Party Schools convened by the municipal party committee has successfully concluded. This was an important conference to implement the spirit of the 2d National Work Conference on Party Schools and also a new starting point for gradually realizing the regularization of education in party schools. It will surely have a far-reaching impact on strengthening the party building of the municipality and on speeding up the realization of the "four transformations" of the cadre ranks in Shanghai.

The party school has always been an important department of a party committee. This is the school to train leading cadres for the party and the government. It plays an important role in the cadre education as a whole. To regularize education in party schools helps to gradually turn party schools at all levels toward regular training as opposed to the short-term rotational training as in the past. This not only profoundly sums up the experience gained in cadre trainings over a long period of time, but also becomes a strategic measure to speed up the training of key members of the leadership needed by the construction of the four modernizations. The party Central Committee pointed out recently: "In the new historical era, we must accomplish two great construction projects: One is to implement the four socialist modernizations, and the other is that, in order to ensure the accomplishment of the four modernizations, it is necessary to realize as soon as possible the goal of making the cadre ranks more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent." To realize the regularization of education in party schools is an important point of the second great construction project and an important guarantee of the first great construction project. After this conference, everybody's understanding of the importance and urgency of the regularization of education in party schools has obviously deepened. However, if we want to handle it as "a great construction project," it is still necessary for us to earnestly handle well in practice the relations between material products and talent training, between employment and improvement of cadres, between immediate and long-term needs, and so forth. Regularizing education in party schools is a matter for the whole party--not only for the party schools

alone. It is an urgent task for realizing the cadre ranks' "four transformations," not a "soft task" to be handled at a leisurely pace. Only by uninterrupted enhancement of our understanding, can we continue to work for the regularization of education in party schools.

Shanghai is the birth place of our party. The working class in Shanghai has a glorious revolutionary tradition. Party organizations in Shanghai have fighting power. Generally speaking, party committees at all levels highly regard party school work and cadre training. However, since Shanghai has been a base utilized by the "gang of four" to usurp the supreme party leadership and state power, party school work in Shanghai suffered serious damage during the period of the 10-year internal turmoil. In the first few years after the smashing of the "gang of four," we again failed to eliminate the pernicious "Leftist" influence in time. Therefore, in realizing the regularization of education in party schools in Shanghai, we are faced with a more difficult task. At present, although more than 60 party schools have been set up and an educational network in party schools from the municipality down to various committee offices, and in various districts, counties and bureaus has begun to take shape, judged by the requirements of the regularization of education in party schools, there still is a long way to go in such areas as strengthening leadership, teachers ranks, teaching equipment and teaching experience. This conference, while proceeding from the actual situation in Shanghai, has worked out practical plans for gradually realizing the regularization of education in party schools all over the municipality. It has drawn a "blueprint" of it. It is mainly to: put the stress on strengthening the development of party schools run by the municipal party committee and committee offices, and at the same time strengthen the development of party schools run by various districts, counties and bureaus in a planned way. It also puts forward concrete measures for realizing the regularization of education in existing party schools run by various districts, counties and bureaus based on different bases and conditions. Appropriate measures have also been taken to make great efforts to strengthen the development of teachers needed by party schools and to enthusiastically improve material conditions needed for realizing the regularization of education in party schools. This is the blueprint which the party schools work in this municipality can depend on and the regularization of education in party schools in this municipality can then victoriously be realized step by step.

Party school work in Shanghai Municipality has already reached a new starting point. Joint efforts of party committees at all levels all over the municipality are required in realizing the regularization of education in party schools in Shanghai Municipality. We hope that party organizations at all levels and relevant departments put this work on their own agenda and make efforts to facilitate its realization in accordance with the unified plan of the municipality as a whole so that new successes will continuously be achieved in the "great construction projects" of the regularization of education in party schools in Shanghai Municipality.

9560

CSO: 4005/194

EAST REGION

POLITICAL IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION FOR PARTY MEMBERS STRESSED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Sep 83 p 1

[Article by reporter Shen Guofang [3088 0948 5364]: "Shanghai Party Members Receive Short-Term Rotational Training"]

[Text] It was learned from relevant departments of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee that since the 12th CPC National Congress, more than 600,000 Communist Party members in Shanghai, which account for around 90 percent of the party members of the entire municipality, have participated in various forms of short-term rotational training concentrated on the study of the new party constitution. The method used to educate party members in short term rotational training by stages and in different groups has been a good experience for opening up new prospects in educating party members and has laid down an essential foundation for carrying out party consolidation in an all-round way.

Reporters of this newspaper recently visited some units and learned that in educating party members the short-term rotational training carried out by party organizations at all levels for party members has been fairly good in the recent years both in scope and depth. Judged by its scope, the majority of party members on all fronts have already enthusiastically participated in this training. Party members, who are already in retirement including those who are over 70 years old and seldom go out, have also participated in the rotational training. Judged by its depth, party organizations at all levels have put the work of educating cadres and party members in an important position and have studied and defined the major questions to be solved in rotational training. They have set strict demands on cadres and party members and have emphasized practical results.

In rotational training, party organizations at all levels, proceeding from the actual conditions of various systems and units and using all means to call on the broad mass of party members to study the new party constitution systematically with emphasis placed on various key points and to thoroughly understand the validity of the lines, guiding principles and policies specially defined by the 12th CPC Congress since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. And to enhance the consciousness of maintaining the unanimity with party Central Committee ideologically and politically, to improve and enhance

communist ideological awareness and organizational discipline, to strengthen party character, overcome factionalism and to voluntarily improve the party work style. Many party members are deeply moved by measuring themselves. They have realized that, in the past, while they regarded themselves as fairly good, they actually have lowered the standard of being party members and that the new party constitution is a mirror which reflects their own differences and defines the correct direction and goal for them to make further efforts.

All party members are targets of party member education and the key lies in party members and cadres and especially those in all levels of the leadership. In the first half of this year, more than 70 percent of the leading bodies of all districts, counties and bureaus and departments, committees and staff office levels and above studied the new constitution together, widely enjoyed a democratic life, carried out criticisms and self-criticisms, conscientiously summed up experience and lessons, and made efforts to rectify party work style and to improve their work. In so doing, they have set an example for all party members who receive rotational training.

Principal leading cadres of the Jingan District Party Committee reported their ideological progress and problems to party member cadres at party group meetings. Members of the Standing Committee of the Chuansha County Party Committee, taking exemplary party members as models, conscientiously reviewed and examined their own experience since being admitted to the party, and carried out criticisms and self-criticisms.

In many units, there are party members who are in a middle-of-the-road position. They are satisfied with "political and ideological self-preservation and safety in their work." They "do not want to become models, nor do they want to cause troubles." They are unable to play the exemplary role of a communist among the masses. The method of "keeping watch over the most advanced and the most backward so as to bring along the majority in between" which was adopted in the past, party member education did not move them too much. Many units at this time have paid special attention to strengthening education for them in party member rotational training classes to help heighten their political awareness. For this, they feel very uneasy and realize that the more the party members are in a middle-of-the-road position, the weaker the party's fighting power will be, and that this will not "not to seek trouble," but rather to damage the cause of the party. Many units under the municipal Economic Commission, in their efforts to educate party members who are in a middle-of-the-road, not only have heightened the level of ideological awareness of these party members, but have also helped the advanced forward and brought along the less advanced. Consequently, an obvious change of ideological understanding and mental attitude of the masses of party members has taken place and the prestige of the party among the masses has been enhanced.

In the rotational training of party members, many party organizations paid attention to carrying out the spirit of "reform while consolidating" and asked party members and cadres to investigate into the situation of unhealthy tendencies in party work style and to correct them on their own initiative.

After having received rotational training, some party members in Chuansha County have torn down houses enlarged without authorization and returned land illegally occupied. Some other have corrected the erroneous approaches such as contracting to the "brigade workshop" and the "cadre workshop" by brigade cadres, and still others have worked out rules to prevent commune and brigade enterprises from utilizing their influence to seek personal gain in hiring workers. The system of democratic centralism has thus been strengthened. Party members of the Shanghai Southern Railway Station put forward a proposal during the period of rotational training asking for "setting examples to the people in all respects and in whatever we do in order to add glories to our party." They insisted on doing people good turns and played an exemplary vanguard rôle of a communist party member. The number of advanced party branches chosen in Shanghai on "1 July" this year was 300 more than that of last year, and the number of exemplary party members registered a 50-percent increase over last year. After having received rotational training, party organizations in many units also decided to carry out inner-party contest, to strengthen the system of inner-party political life, and to consolidate and develop good results in rotational training in order to turn party member education into a regular practice.

Comrades of departments concerned of the municipal party committee consider that, although certain successes have been achieved in the work of party member education carried out in Shanghai, its development is still not in balance. The meaning of party member education is still not a public interest and the force of the party member educational ranks is still weak. Party organizations at all levels must take further steps to earnestly handle the work of party member education, to consolidate the successes achieved in the rotational training, to work out a party member education plan to be carried out before the overall party consolidation, and to make efforts to open up a new prospect for carrying out party member education.

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CSO: 4005/194

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI UNITED FRONT MEETING--The Sixth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee held its enlarged Ninth Presidium meeting on the afternoon of 11 January. Discussing the ways to deal with the still unresolved long-standing, big, and difficult problems faced by the city in implementing the united front work policy, the meeting held that it is necessary to dare to tackle the tough and remove obstacles and to adopt effective measures to solve them. The meeting heard a report by Committee Secretary General (Fan Zhengpo) on the principal guidelines of the discussion meeting held by the CPPCC National Committee and CPC Central Committee's United Front Work Department on policy implementation. The meeting held that one of the main tasks for the municipal CPPCC committee in 1984 is to examine and push the work of implementing the policy on united front work. As instructed by the central leading comrades, Shanghai must learn from the advanced experiences of other provinces and municipalities to do a still better job in the work of policy implementation. The meeting also made suggestions on returning private houses that belong to the targets of united front work as well as the sorting out and return of their cultural relics, books, and paintings and other belongings confiscated from them. [Text] [OW130059 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Jan 94]

CSO: 4005/335

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN RADIO URGES STUDY IN PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK301017 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 83

[Station commentator's article: "Assiduously Study Party Rectification Documents to Establish Firm Confidence in Party Rectification"]

[Text] In the spirit of the central decision on party rectification and according to the plan drawn up by the provincial CPC committee, party organizations of offices at the provincial level are now launching a drive to study party rectification documents. The broad sections of party members are greatly enthusiastic in the study and have full confidence that the current party rectification will effect a fundamental turn for the better in party style, as expected by the party Central Committee.

Nevertheless, a small number of comrades lack confidence in the current party rectification. For example, some comrades fear that party organizations of the units in which they work will only make do and work in a superficial manner in the current party rectification if no work teams are dispatched by the higher authorities. Such fear preys upon two things: First, they doubt in their minds that the leading cadres who are involved in certain problems will criticize themselves in all earnest; and second, they believe in their minds that leaders of the units in which they work may be benign and unconscientious. Such misgivings cannot be regarded as unreasonable. However, we must be aware that leading bodies at various levels which have been reorganized in the structural reform are good and well-established on the whole, and they surely are able to fulfill the tasks assigned by the party Central Committee for carrying out the current party rectification.

Since party rectification started in offices at the provincial level, leading bodies of many committees, departments, and bureaus have conscientiously studied the relevant documents before organizing and giving guidance to ordinary party members for the study in the party rectification. The good example they set in the study will be helpful to pushing ahead with the study of the party rectification documents at various levels. Meanwhile, we must be convinced that even the leading cadres who are involved in various problems will voluntarily overcome their shortcomings and correct their mistakes in the current party rectification. While studying the relevant documents, some leading comrades have already made efforts to bravely criticize their own demerits and others' mistakes in a sincere realistic, and deep-going way.

Some comrades, on their own, have returned extra floor space in their residence to the state, and some have gone down to the grassroots units to seek opinions with a view to improving their work style as soon as possible. Such spirit of taking the lead in studying the documents and improving work style is widely praised by the masses of people. This shows that the people are becoming more and more confident in the current party rectification and that party organizations at various levels are absolutely able to lead the party rectification in their own units.

Of course, there is no denying the fact that leading bodies of some units might be unable to lead party rectification because they themselves are involved in certain serious problems. However, to cope with this situation, the central decision on party rectification clearly stipulates that party organizations of the higher level should dispatch work teams to render assistance to the leading bodies which are unable to assume the task of party rectification because they themselves are facing a complicated situation and serious problems. These work teams, which must be headed by responsible cadres of party organizations of the higher level, are in charge of rectifying these leading bodies. When these leading bodies are rectified, they shall still be charged with the task of leading party rectification. To rule out the possibility of carrying out party rectification perfunctorily the central decision also stresses supervision between the higher and lower levels, calling not only on party organizations of the higher level to strengthen leadership and supervision over party rectification in party organizations of the lower level and to help them solve any problems which crop up in the course of party rectification, but also on all party members to perform their duties of supervision. All party members should take the initiative in reporting to party organizations of the units in which they work or party committees of the higher level any problems concerning party rectification in their places of work. Not only should principal responsible persons be held responsible for the results of party rectification in their units, but party committees of the higher level also should be held responsible.

The central decision on party rectification notes that party organizations of the higher level must let party organizations of the lower level know the whole situation concerning their party rectification with the aim of enforcing supervision and making criticism by party organizations of the lower level. It also stresses that results of party rectification in leading bodies should be strictly checked in accordance with the five requirements with the participation of representatives of ordinary party members, whose opinions must be carefully listened to. Any units which fail to meet the major requirements raised for party rectification should adopt measures to make up deficiencies as early as possible.

By virtue of these specific stipulations and measures, the current party rectification will surely be accomplished with satisfactory results. However, this does not mean that everything will progress smoothly. To accomplish the current party rectification, the most important thing is for all party members to throw themselves into it voluntarily. Confidence in party rectification, in fact, reflects the confidence of all individual party members. In terms of confidence, they must think about whether they themselves are confident enough and are resolved to get rid of something negative, and even the dark side of things which hinder them from becoming real revolutionary fighters.

To prevent the current party rectification from being only a token gesture, it is all important that all ordinary party members not just go through the motions in party rectification. So long as all our party members are strict with themselves and try hard to become qualified, then, can there be any difficulties which our party cannot overcome? And can there be any problems which our party cannot solve?

The problem of confidence is, fundamentally speaking, a problem of enhancing consciousness and seeking unity of thinking through assiduous study of the party rectification documents. When a common understanding is reached and unanimity of views is achieved with the party Central Committee, all incorrect ideas certainly will be dispelled. Therefore, all party members must now study the party rectification documents in a serious, deep-going, and all-round way, rather than in a perfunctory, superficial, and distorted way. Leading bodies at all levels must devote major efforts to the study of party rectification documents. Thus, we will surely fulfill the tasks of party rectification.

CSO: 4005/313

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE TO 'COMPATRIOTS' ABROAD

HK020250 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1424 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Nanning, 29 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--At the time when the new year is coming, at the request of this news agency Guangxi Autonomous Regional People's Government Chairman Wei Chunshu issued a new year's message to extend festival greetings and solicitude to the compatriots abroad.

Wei Chunshu said that in the passing year, Guangxi had emphatically grasped two major things. 1. It has grasped its economic construction. It has gotten in the best harvest in its history. The year 1982 was a year in which the rate of increase in Guangxi's grain output was the greatest. In 1983, in spite of the serious natural disasters, grain output increased by 1.44 percent over 1982 and set a new record. The per capita net income of the peasants rose by 2.8 percent. The situation of industrial production is also fine. By the end of November, the gross industrial output value gained 7 percent over the same period last year. The livelihood of the urban and rural people is stable and the development in all sectors is prosperous. 2. The region has paid close attention to handling the problems left over by the 10 years of turmoil, ideologically brought order out of chaos, made a clear distinction between major correct things and major erroneous things, remedied a number of wrong, false, and misjudged cases, sorted out and weeded out [qingli 3237 3810] a number of "people of the three categories," dealt blows against and punished the people who have violated the law and discipline, and thus filled the masses of the people with enthusiasm. This work will be finished in combination with the work of party rectification.

Looking forward to the economic construction in 1984, he pointed out with full confidence: We have already gotten, through groping, a complete set of experiences. If we proceed from Guangxi's reality, continue to carry out the policies of enlivening our economy at home and opening up to the external world, we will surely open up a new prospect for our economic construction. He said that our peasants have learned from their personal experience the benefits of the production responsibility system, which we will continue to stabilize and perfect. We should develop a larger number of priority and specialized households and new economic combinations of various kinds and help our peasants to quickly become rich. In 1984, our industrial production must really switch onto the path of regarding raising economic results as the core and we should strive to enable Guangxi to catch up in a few years with the average standards of the nation for its major economic and technological indices.

Wei Chunshu also said something about Guangxi's foreign trade and the problem concerning utilizing foreign capital and introducing advanced technology. Guangxi has already had trade relations with 86 countries and regions and it exports more than 260 major kinds of products. Guangxi abounds in resources of various kinds and has now enjoined its relevant departments to formulate eight measures to expand its exports. Wei Chunshu said: Utilizing foreign capital and introducing advanced technology play a positive role in exploiting Guangxi's resources, pushing forward the transformation of the existing enterprises and promoting the economic development of the entire region. However, the prospects in this area remain to be opened up. The autonomous regional people's government has already formulated, in the light of Guangxi's special features, its plan to utilize foreign capital and to introduce advanced technology for 1984. Our policies will be made more flexible and the region will give special preferential treatment to overseas Chinese and Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan compatriots for their investment in Guangxi. The autonomous regional people's government is studying its plan to turn Wuzhou, Beihai, and other cities into centers to open up to the external world.

Chairman Wei Chunshu concluded: Guangxi is the homeland of overseas Chinese. At the very beginning of the new year, he misses the Guangxi natives who are living abroad, far away. He wishes the Guangxi natives abroad success in doing everything and hopes that they will show great concern for the construction of their homeland and strive together with us for the four modernizations of our motherland.

CSO: 4005/313

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG OFFICIALS AT UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION STONE CEREMONY

HK020733 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 1130 GMT 1 Jan 84

[Text] This morning, Shantou University held a grand foundation stone laying ceremony. Party and government leaders of Guangdong Province, Liang Lingguang, Wu Nansheng, and Yang Yinbin, together with Yi Meihou, chairman of the returned Overseas Chinese Federation; Mr Li Kashing, chairman of Cheung Kong Holdings Enterprise Ltd., Hong Kong; and other noted personages from Hong Kong and Macao; as well as responsible persons of 20 institutions of higher learning in and outside the province, such as Qinghua University, Fudan University, Zhongshan University, and so on, attended the ceremony.

Shantou University has been established with the donation of HK\$170 million by Mr Li Kashing, and is a key university comprising many colleges under the provincial authorities. It is located in the eastern part of Guangdong, and keeps in view the broad students of the whole province, planning to enroll 4,000 to 5,000 students in the future. Based on the development of the economy in eastern Guangdong, it will run courses in arts, science, technology, and medicine, including 13 departments comprising 19 specialities. With regard to arts courses, students were already enrolled in departments of law, and Chinese and foreign languages last year.

At the meeting last night to celebrate the laying of the foundation stone, Governor Liang Lingguang highly praised Mr. Li Kashing for his patriotic act of donating funds for the establishment of the university.

CSO: 4005/313

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

NEW HAIKOU LEADERSHIP GROUP--At a gathering for old cadres to hand over to new, held by the Haikou City CPC Committee and government on 31 December, Hainan District CPC Committee Secretary Yao Wenxu read out on behalf of the committee the names of the new leadership groups of the city CPC committee and government. The names of the leadership of the new city CPC committee, approved by the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, are as follows: (Li Mingyu), secretary; (Li Jingyun) and (Hu Guodao), deputy secretaries; (Chen Sunwen), (Shao Bokang), (Luo Fulan)--female, (Xie Jingren), and (Lin Zhishan), Standing Committee members. The names of the newly appointed mayor and vice mayors of the city government will be announced after the legal procedure is completed. The average age of the city CPC committee Standing Committee members is 46.8, which is 11.2 years less than in the previous committee. Six of its members have had education at and above senior secondary school level, and four are college graduates. [Excerpts] [HK020558 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 2 Jan 84]

HAINAN GOVERNMENTS ESTABLISHED--Hainan District has concluded its work of establishing township governments. By the middle of December, the district had set up 2,176 township people's governments. [Summary] [HK051433 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 30 Dec 83 HK]

CSO: 4005/313

NORTHEAST REGION

REPORTAGE ON HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING

Congress Opens 13 January

SK140235 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] The standing committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress held the fifth meeting in Harbin today. Chairman Zhao Dezun presided over the meeting. Chen Yuanzhi, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, relayed the guidelines of the third standing committee session of the Sixth NPC. (Wang Feng), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, reported the issue on strengthening spiritual civilization and eliminating spiritual pollution in our province at the meeting. Zhao Zhenhua, secretary-general of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, explained the decision on the convening of the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. The meeting will examine the draft regulation on managing the seeds of agricultural crops, listen to the report of the provincial people's government on handling the proposals by delegates to the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, and decide cadre appointment and dismissal affairs.

(Wang Feng), deputy director of the Propaganda Department, made a report on our province's situation in eliminating spiritual pollution at the meeting.

In his report, (Wang Feng) said: From now on, we should continue to eliminate spiritual pollution and simultaneously strengthen ideological and political work and socialist spiritual civilization.

(Wang Feng) said: Owing to the correct guiding ideology of the party Central Committee and the provincial CPC Committee and the correct principles and methods, now our province strictly, conscientiously, stably, solidly, and healthily conducts the work of eliminating spiritual pollution and achieves marked results.

He pointed out: With regard to the further spiritual pollution elimination work, we should generally adopt a resolute attitude, a clear principle, and reliable methods, concentrate on raising our understanding and summing up experience and lessons, timely collect and submit obscene books and paintings, video-tape, and handwritings and organize the forces of schools, households, and the society in an effort to achieve the work. We should ceaselessly promote

the flourishing of literary and art creation and social scientific research and enrich the contents of paper, periodicals, broadcast, and TV programs. During this spring festival, we are going to widely conduct rich and colorful activities in rural areas. In accordance with interests and hobbies of the masses, we will try our best to sing good songs, perform good plays, and tell good stories and conduct the calligraphy, paintings, intelligence tests, universal science lectures, and Yangko dance activities.

Congress Session Continues

SK160314 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] The fifth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee continued its plenary meeting this afternoon. The meeting was presided over by Lu Guang, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee. Attending were Zhao Dezun, chairman, and Chen Yuanzhi, Wei Zhimin, Zhang Ruilin, Wang Jinling, Wang Pili, Wang Zhaozhi and Wang Jun, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee. Attending as nonvoting delegates were Zhang Li, president of the provincial higher people's court; Yu Jian, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; responsible comrades of the relevant departments of the provincial people's congress standing committee and the provincial government; and responsible comrades of the people's congress work liaison groups of various localities. The meeting heard a report that explained Heilongjiang Province's regulations for crop seed management delivered by Zhang Mingkui, director of provincial Agricultural, Animal Husbandry and Fishery Department, on behalf of the provincial government. It also heard a report on the handling of the motions raised by deputies at the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress delivered by Zhang Ruoxian, secretary general of the provincial people's government.

Second Congress Session Scheduled

SK180153 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] The fifth meeting of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee adopted a decision today on the convocation of the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. The decision stated: The second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress will be opened in Harbin in mid-March 1984. The exact date will be notified separately.

Congress Meeting Ends 17 January

SK180143 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] The fifth meeting of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 17 January. The closing ceremony was presided over by Chen Yuanzhi, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee. Zhao Dezun, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, spoke at the ceremony.

He said: Strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization and eliminating spiritual pollution are a long-term task. The provincial people's congress standing committee should regard the strengthening of ideological work as an important item of their work. Henceforth, it is necessary to frequently hear the reports of the provincial people's government and other relevant departments with regard to building socialist spiritual civilization and eliminating spiritual pollution, and to discuss the work in this regard. If conditions are ripe, necessary decisions can also be adopted to promote a healthy development of the work in this regard.

The provincial regulations regarding the management of crop seeds adopted by the meeting are the first local regulations concerning the management of crop seeds ever promulgated by the provincial people's congress standing committee. The promulgation of these regulations is a major event to achieve the mechanization of agriculture in our province. We must propagate these regulations on a grand scale in an effort to enable the large number of cadres and rural commune members to understand the effect and content of these regulations and to conscientiously implement them. People's governments at all levels should formulate specific plans and measures for the implementation of these regulations. The implementation of these regulations should be stressed several times a year so as to score achievements in this regard. People's congress standing committees at all levels should attend to supervision and inspection so as to ensure the implementation of these local regulations.

Prior to the convocation of the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, all members of the provincial people's congress standing committee and all people's deputies should go down to their own electoral districts to inspect work and to hear opinions and demands of electors.

Attending today's closing ceremony were Lu Guang, Wei Zhimin, Zhang Ruilin, Wang Jinling, Wang Pili, and Wang Zhaozhi, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee. Attending the ceremony as observers were Gong Benyan, deputy governor of the provincial people's government; Zhang Li, president of the provincial higher people's court; responsible comrades of the relevant departments under the provincial people's congress standing committee and the provincial people's government; and responsible comrades of liaison groups for the people's congress work in various localities.

CSO: 4005/332

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG MEETING ON PARTY MEMBER RECRUITMENT

SK160236 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] The provincial meeting on party member recruitment sponsored by the Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee concluded on 14 January. The meeting relayed and studied ways to implement the guidelines of the recent forum on party member recruitment held by the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, and discussed the province's plans for party member recruitment and the building of grassroots organizations.

Wang Fei, standing committee member and Organization Department director of the provincial CPC Committee, attended and addressed the meeting. He stressed: We stressed planned recruitment of party members in line with the planned quota for recruiting party members. The planned quota, however, is only a guide representing an approximate number; it is not a figure that (?aims) at controlling the number, and still less a fixed quota assigned by higher levels. This quota can be readjusted at any time according to the developing situation. It is not immutable; it may become larger or smaller.

Weng Fei stressed in his speech: We should uphold the standards for party members when recruiting new members to ensure their quality. First, we should pay attention to recruiting outstanding persons who are willing to dedicate to the socialist and communist causes. Second, party organizations are urged to step up training, education, and testing activists from among staff and workers on the forefront of industrial, communications, financial and trading fronts, young peasants, PLA commanders and fighters, intellectuals of various trades and professions, and students of schools of higher learning and secondary vocational schools, and to recruit, in a timely manner, all those who meet the requirements for party members. Third, in recruiting new party members, it is necessary to recruit whoever meets the requirements. It is necessary not to engage in closed-doorism, nor to recruit on a crash basis.

Wang Fei concluded: The tasks of party grassroots organizations for 1984 are very arduous and the requirements are high. The key is that party committees should take charge of party affairs, which is the core problem. Experiences of various localities have proven that whenever party committees conscientiously take charge of the party's work, their workstyle will be (?improved), they will play their two roles remarkably and their work will be promoted quickly. Otherwise, problems within the party will pile up and the party's work will become passive.

NORTHEAST REGION

RETURNED OVERSEAS CHINESE IN LIAONING JOIN CPC

OW142120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Shenyang, 14 January (XINHUA)--Seven hundred and fifteen returned Overseas Chinese and relatives of Overseas Chinese in Liaoning have joined the Chinese Communist Party in the past 5 years, and 1,551 returned Overseas Chinese intellectuals have been promoted to leading posts or awarded various professional titles.

This was revealed at a provincial conference of representatives of Overseas Chinese and relatives of Overseas Chinese.

Some 13,000 returned Overseas Chinese and 35,000 relatives of overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao now live in this Northeast China province.

Most of the 4,400 middle-aged intellectuals among them are now working in institutions of higher learning, scientific and technological departments and hospitals as professors, lecturers, or research fellows.

Nearly 500 have been promoted to leading posts at various levels. Quite a few are leaders at and above county level.

They include two women--Lin Xunjuan, vice-mayor of Liaoyang City who returned from Malaysia, and Lin Yiyuan, party committee secretary of the Anshan Heat Energy Research Institute under the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry. Lin Yiyuan, who is also a deputy to the 6th national people's congress and a delegate to the 12th national party congress, returned from Indonesia.

In the past few years more than 1,570 returned Overseas Chinese have been honored as model workers at provincial, city and district levels.

CSO: 4000/176

NORTHEAST REGION

PARTY MEMBERS SUM UP THEIR DOCUMENT STUDY

SK230440 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Excerpts] After studying "A Must Book for Party Members," and prior to studying the selected important documents since the 3rd plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the standing committee members of the provincial CPC Committee examined and summed up their party rectification study of the previous stage, and unanimously held that their study was serious and earnest, and their achievements in this work have been great. But a strict examination showed that they did not do enough in implementing the principle of conducting rectification and making corrections simultaneously. They held that the principle of holding discussions in the course of study and conducting rectification and making corrections simultaneously should be implemented along with party rectification.

The standing committee members conscientiously studied the 14 problems related to the actual situation which have cropped up in the previous stage of study and the opinions offered by the provincial-level organs and various localities to the provincial CPC Committee and fixed three points for making a breakthrough in conducting rectification and in making corrections. The first point is to work out several decisions on improving the method of leadership and the work-style of leadership, and to overcome the bureaucratic ways of doing things. In order to free themselves from a sea of documents and meetings and to do a good job in making policies and decisions concerning important issues, the standing committee made six decisions. First, efforts must be made to concentrate efforts on major matters. The provincial CPC Committee should stress the implementation of the party's line, major policies, and strategic major issues concerning the overall situation and orientation, the building of the party, and ideological and political work. The provincial CPC Committee should formulate its work emphasis by conscientiously analyzing the province's work at regular intervals. Second, efforts must be made to establish and improve the personal responsibility system of departments at various levels. This work should be completed in the first quarter of this year. The responsibility system that integrates duties, rights, and responsibilities must be clearly defined from the higher to the lower levels. The duties, rights, and responsibilities of the provincial CPC Committee, government leaders, and various provincial-level departments must be clearly determined. After the establishment of the responsibility system, it is necessary to appraise at regular intervals. Third, efforts must be made to devote much time to conducting investigations and studies. Fourth, it is necessary to improve the quality of standing committee

meetings. Fifth, strenuous efforts must be made to reduce the number of meetings. Sixth, attend to reducing the number of documents.

In the course of discussions, standing committee members held that the improvement of the workstyle of leadership should begin right now. The first large provincial conference held in 1984--the provincial rural work conference--has made improvements in seven aspects.

The second point is to urge the provincial discipline inspection commission, the party rectification office, and relevant departments to rapidly investigate four cases about which the people have a lot of complaints, and to check the unhealthy trend of abusing power, position, and conditions offered by work to seek personal benefit.

The third point is to continue the job of eliminating the three types of persons. The major cases which were not thoroughly investigated during the Great Cultural Revolution period must be rapidly investigated. Those who have committed serious mistakes and have not been strictly punished according to the policies of the party must be strictly punished. Beginning on 14 January, the standing committee began studying the selected important documents defined since the 3rd plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and has concentrated efforts on solving problems related to maintaining political unity with the party Central Committee. The standing committee members have decided to clearly distinguish between right and wrong concerning the party's line in line with the province's actual situation and to enhance their awareness of the party's line, principles, and policies.

CSO: 4005/332

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

PISTOL STEALING CASES SOLVED--News of victory has spread again on our province's public security front. A case of killing persons in order to steal pistols and a serious pistol stealing case have been cracked one after another in Da'an and Lishu Counties. On 11 January, with the close cooperation of the Da'an County CPC Committee and various other departments, the Da'an County Public Security Department cracked a case of killing persons in order to steal pistols. The criminal, (Wei Mu), was captured alive. Only 8 hours elapsed from the commission to the solving of the case. On 2 January, with the cooperation of the masses, cadres and policemen of the Lishu County Public Security Bureau captured alive (Zhang Shaoyu), a pistol thief, and seized 2 Type-54 pistols and 200 bullets. [Text] [SK130726 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Jan 84]

COMPATRIOTS IN TAIWAN RETURNED HOME--Last year, six Taiwan compatriots returned to Liaoning and settled down. They are (Fan Yingce), former acting section chief of the Taiwan Examination Center; (Wang Zhongzhe), engineer of (Lushan) Coal Mine of the former Taiwan (Taidu) Company; (Zhagn Boqian), young man of the first [words indistinct] of Taiwan University and secretary of the Kuomintang Party Department; (Shi Xinsheng), former section chief of the branch in Kaohsiung of the Taiwan Seamen Trade Union Council; (Si Yongjui), former chief of personnel affairs section of the Taiwan (Jiren) Electronics Company; and (Guo Shixian), manager of the Pacific Western Restaurant in Kaohsiung, Taiwan. [Text] [SK150434 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Jan 84]

CSO: 4005/332

HONG KONG'S POLITICAL ORIENTATION BEFORE 1997 ENVISAGED

Hong King CHI'I-SHIH NIEN-TAI [THE SEVENTIES] in Chinese No 11, 1983 pp 23-27

[Article by Qi Xin [7871 6580]: "Hong Kong's Political Orientation before 1997"]

[Text] In the past month, the question of most concern to Hong Kong people was: How long can the status quo be preserved? Communist China has time and again expressed its determination to recover its sovereignty in 1997. However, why is it in such a hurry to make its announcement next year? Who will hold the bank in the game before 1997? How will the people in Hong Kong react to this development?

The fifth round of the second stage of the Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong issue was held on 19 and 20 October. The communique issued after the meeting used the same adjectives "useful and constructive" as in the first round of talks, and it was decided that the next round will be held 3 weeks later, that is, on 14 and 15 November. This brief and concise communique revealed the deadlock which still exists between the two parties in which no breakthrough is yet in sight. Even though faced with the financial turmoil following the first round of talks, both parties could only use the same cautious adjectives as they did after the first round, and even the common objective of maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity and stability was not reaffirmed.

However, the atmosphere in the fifth round of talks was better than before. Probably because of the financial turmoil brought forth by the deadlock in the fourth round, both parties decided to reduce the heat in their propaganda warfare as a precaution against a recurrence of the panic of 23-24 September.

The Hong Kong residents have just recovered from their nightmare of 23-24 September. What they worry about now does not seem to be the question of 1997, but rather whether Hong Kong can maintain its present political and economic status until 1997.

The Fear of "Deadline"

The statements of Chinese officials including Wu Xueqian, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ji Pengfei [1213 7720 7378], Director of Hong Kong and Macao Staff Office; Hu Yaobang, general secretary; and the personages of other democratic

groups as well as the RENMIN RIBAO Commentator article have repeatedly stressed China's stand to the effect that it wants the recovery of its sovereignty and administration of the whole Hong Kong area, and that it wants to talk with Britain about methods to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity before 1997, and to arrange for the transitional period up to 1997 when Hong Kong's sovereignty will return to China.

China again stressed that if China and Britain cannot reach an agreement on the question of Hong Kong's future, China will unilaterally announce at an appropriate time its policy toward Hong Kong in September 1984. (According to Ji Pengfei, the announcement will be made at the end of 1983.)

As to China's intention to set a deadline for the talks, Richard Luce, British Minister of State, stated in Hong Kong on 28 September that deadlines are not helpful, because "when you are trying your best to solve the problem as soon as possible, the pressure of deadlines, instead of being helpful, will produce the opposite effects."

Referring to Luce's statement, RENMIN RIBAO again stated: "China, of course, cannot wait long, still less indefinitely. At an appropriate time, it will have to announce its policy toward Hong Kong." Wu Xueqian also confirmed the unilateral announcement of policy in September next year.

At present, the stands taken by both parties on the question of Hong Kong's future are quite clear. What the Hong Kong people are most concerned about is the question of the deadline wanted by China, and what the policy announced by China in September next year will be. If no agreement can be reached by then, what will be the effects of China's unilateral announcement? To put it more plainly, will China and Britain take antagonistic action which may paralyze Hong Kong or even disintegrate it. Will Britain retreat in the face of China's unilateral announcement? Because of British opposition, will China cut off the supply of water and food or even take military action against Hong Kong, thereby summarily altering its political status?

In such a perplexed state of mind, investors will have to be more cautious, professionals will become more uneasy and the social economy will certainly be seriously disrupted before September next year. Therefore, in view of the political crisis looming in Hong Kong, the problem is not with 1997, but with 1984 or even before September 1984.

No Punitive Measures, According to Huan Xiang [1360 6763]

If the talks fail to result in any agreement, Communist Chinese leaders have actually time and again revealed the substance of the policy to be announced by China in September next year. According to this policy, China will recover its sovereignty and administration over Hong Kong on 1 July 1997; Hong Kong people will rule Hong Kong; the existing system will not be changed; Hong Kong's prosperity will be maintained; and so forth. It is quite clear that according to its established policy, China will not recover its sovereignty and administration over Hong Kong until 1997. In view of this, the people of Hong Kong need not worry about any change in the political status before 1997.

Concerning China's policy toward Hong Kong before 1997, Huan Xiang publicly stated in late September that China will hereafter adopt three economic measures: first, increased investment in Hong Kong's industry; second, preferential treatment for Hong Kong residents' economic interests as heretofore; and third, cooperation with foreign capital including British capital in an effort to develop Hong Kong's economy.

The second dealing with the so-called preferential treatment for Hong Kong residents' economic interests means the supply of water, grain and nonstaple foodstuffs "as heretofore." (Whether such trade relations can be called "preferential treatment" is questionable. However, since China calls it "preferential treatment," it is obvious that it will not take such punitive measures as cutting off the supply of food and water against Hong Kong.)

The possibility that "the Liberation Army will march in" is very remote, since it will violate the principle of settling the Hong Kong issue through talks, as always announced by China.

Of course, Chinese leaders have hinted that if Britain is recalcitrant, the possibility of recovering Hong Kong ahead of schedule cannot be ruled out. This is also a political development that people are now worried about. If China unilaterally announces the recovery of Hong Kong in 1997, and Britain immediately takes certain irrational measures to protect the interests of Britain or British capital, regardless of Hong Kong's prosperity or the Hong Kong people's life or death, social disorder will ensue. Under such conditions, China will be impelled to advance the recovery.

However, we believe Britain cannot possibly be so unwise. Its antagonistic measures, if adopted at all, will be gradual and systematic as long as Britain maintains its sovereignty; otherwise its goal of preserving British interests cannot be attained. The possibility of social disorder cannot be dismissed. However, if the Hong Kong Government is capable of maintaining order, it is unlikely that China will break its promise and proceed to intervene.

The question now is: If China will definitely recover its sovereignty and administration over Hong Kong in 1997 (and we believe nobody now has any further doubt of China's intention on this point), why should something taking place in 1997 be announced in 1984?

Why Is China in a Hurry To Announce in 1984?

If China wants to recover Hong Kong before 1997, such a hard line may be justified. However, China has time and again stated that Hong Kong will be recovered in 1997. As we all know, by 1997, Britain will no longer have any legal basis for its administration over the area to the north of Boundary Street. Even though China does not hold any talk with Britain, Britain will by that time have to return to China 92 percent of the present territory of Hong Kong. It will be difficult for it to preserve the status quo by holding on to the remaining 8 percent of the present territory. Therefore, if China really wants to recover Hong Kong in 1997, it can do so without holding talks, making unilateral announcements, and much less picking any quarrel with Britain openly.

A unilateral announcement and open quarrel may be helpful in recovering Hong Kong before 1997, but not as scheduled. On the other hand, such action can only jeopardize the maintenance of existing prosperity.

It is unlikely that China would fail to appreciate this point. Then why should it do something which is not only useless but also harmful?

The reason is quite simple: China wants to recover a prosperous Hong Kong, but not a Kong having gone to pieces in 1997. In order that the transfer of sovereignty and administration can take place under stable conditions and without affecting Hong Kong's prosperity, it must count on the full cooperation of the British authorities who are now in charge of the administration.

RENMIN RIBAO has already pointed out that the Executive Council and the Legislative Council of Hong Kong can only "represent British interests and serve as their mouthpiece 100 percent." As the leaders of Communist China see it, the Executive Council, Legislative Council, Urban Council and District Committees mostly "represent British interests and voice." If this situation should last up to 1997, and if the sovereignty and administration will be smoothly transferred to "Hong Kong people," the majority of these "Hong Kong people" will certainly "represent British interests and voice." Thus the cooperation between the Chinese authorities in the capacity of China's central government and the "Hong Kong people" who will "exercise the administration over Hong Kong" as a local government, can hardly be what Communist China desires. The central government's decision on intervention will certainly mean Communist China's broken promise which will naturally undermine Hong Kong's prosperity.

Therefore, the kind of cooperation China wants from Britain is some political arrangement acceptable to China before 1997. This political arrangement should not jeopardize the prosperity and stability prior to 1997 and be able to last beyond 1997 when China will recover its sovereignty and administration, so that Hong Kong's prosperity and stability will continue.

If China only wants to recover its sovereignty in 1997, then there is no need to sit down at the negotiation table, to make a unilateral announcement of policy toward Hong Kong, and even less to adopt a stiff and querulous stance. The purpose of China's negotiation is to win British cooperation in maintaining prosperity before 1997 and in arranging for a smooth transfer of sovereignty and administration in the same year.

Therefore, as far as its recovery of sovereignty and administration in 1997 is concerned, China is obviously in a favorable legal position. As to the maintenance of prosperity before and after 1997, Britain obviously enjoys greater advantage.

Why Does Britain Disagree with the Return of Sovereignty?

Then why did Britain come to the negotiation table? Obviously, Britain wanted China to renew the treaties or to provide some kind of written promise that after 1997, Britain would have some legal basis to continue its administration over the New Territories. China's news media pointed out that the 1997 question

was initiated by Britain. Apparently, according to the British people's reasoning at that time, China was making an all-out effort for its modernization drive and was in urgent need of Hong Kong's support. Therefore, it was a good opportunity to request China for a renewal of treaties.

What has transpired is that the revolutionaries of the older generation in China attached more importance to the need to "wipe out a century-old humiliation" than to the real benefits and welfare of the present generation. Furthermore, the more Britain tried to lure it with real benefits, the greater is the Chinese leaders' determination against the sacrifice of principles for material gains. They even plainly negated Hong Kong's contribution to China's four modernization program as pointed out in the past 2 or 3 years.

After the rejection of its request for continued administration over the New Territories, Britain actually has nothing more to gain from China. Since there is no legal basis for Britain's continued administration over the New Territories and the present status of Hong Kong Island and southern Kowloon, which constitute 8 percent of the land, cannot be maintained, Britain does not have many "chips" left for negotiation on the question of sovereignty after 1997. Even so, however, Britain cannot easily agree with China on the recovery of sovereignty and administration of the whole Hong Kong area.

This is again out of consideration of the political situation before 1997.

First, if Britain agrees to China's recovery of the sovereignty and administration over the whole of Hong Kong, it will mean that Britain has relinquished its rights enjoyed under the three treaties which form the legal basis of its present administration. It is true that these are unequal treaties which Britain forced the Manchurian Government in China to sign more than a century ago. This is one side of the story. However, these three treaties served as the legal basis of British administration over Hong Kong, and Britain's legal position in this respect has all along received the Chinese Government's de facto recognition. This is another side of the story. Once these treaty rights are abandoned, Britain will lose its legal basis for Hong Kong's administration. Even though it announced at the same time that China's recovery of its sovereignty will not be until 1997, it has, since the day of the announcement, lost the legal basis for continued administration. The handover of the administration can be postponed to 1997 only with China's "approval." Under such conditions, the source of power for the Hong Kong Government will be problematical, because it will become a government authorized by China to continue its administration up to 1997.

Britain Unwilling To Be a "Lame Duck"

Second, for the same reason, if Britain agrees to relinquish its treaty rights and to recognize China's sovereignty and administration over Hong Kong in 1997, then, from the very day of agreement, the present Hong Kong Government will doubtlessly be an "interim government." What can an interim government do?

According to American slang, when a new president has been elected, the old president, who has not yet been relieved of his duty is called a "lame duck," meaning that he cannot do anything.

Britain is certainly unwilling to let the Hong Kong Government become a "lame duck," or to function as a "puppet regime" whose action must be subject to China's approval before 1997. Thus, even though Britain cannot help but hand over its sovereignty and administration over Hong Kong in 1997, it cannot easily come to such an agreement at present.

Then what is Britain planning to do when China insists on recovering its sovereignty and administration and Britain will have to hand over at least 92 percent of the land?

First, prior to 1997, Britain wants to have complete administrative power, and a Hong Kong Government with all the councils which will be loyal to the queen and responsible to the British Parliament as they are now. Second, it will transfer the administrative power to the local people in the same way used by Britain in leaving local administration to the colonies. It will hand over the sovereignty after the smooth transfer of administrative power.

Britain believes this method to be most effective in avoiding chaos after the transfer of power. However, a period of 13-14 years is not enough for this purpose; hence the proposal that its administration over Hong Kong should continue for some 30 years.

On 22 September, Mrs Thatcher made the statement that "Britain doesn't take a penny piece out of Hong Kong." This is certainly deceptive talk. However, she said: "Had it [Hong Kong] been an ordinary British colony, it would have been independent years ago. It would have been another Singapore." This reflects Britain's "decolonization" policy. To be fair, Britain has obtained both direct and indirect benefits from Hong Kong, but these benefits are not enough to force Britain to deviate from its "decolonization" policy and to continue its colonial domination. In other words, Britain does not mind giving up Hong Kong as a colony, but, before its withdrawal, it does not like to be a "lame duck" or a "puppet regime." Also, during the withdrawal, it cannot let the local inhabitants accept any political power when it believes that such an acceptance is against their will and may bring about chaos and exodus.

Britain has repeatedly emphasized that the future solution must be acceptable to Hong Kong residents, meaning that only such a solution can be "honorable" for Britain. On his visit to Hong Kong, Luce stated that the common goal of Britain and the Hong Kong residents is continued prosperity and stability and the preservation of the lifestyle of a free society in Hong Kong. For the Hong Kong residents, this goal means their benefits; and for Britain, the benefits lie in a "glorious withdrawal."

China does not seem to view the situation in the same light. The Chinese leaders seem to believe that the chaos in Hong Kong following British withdrawal should be a "glory" to Britain, since it will show that Hong Kong cannot be without British administration. Such an understanding is not necessarily consistent with the mentality of the British authorities, including Mrs Thatcher in particular, who uphold "decolonization," respect human rights, enforce the system of democracy and freedom, and are anticommunist in ideology.

During his visit to Hong Kong, Luce was of the opinion that there should be no deadline for the talks, meaning that Britain will disregard China's unilateral announcement of its policy toward Hong Kong and yet are willing to continue the talks with China; and that as long as an agreement has not been reached, China's unilateral announcement will in no way affect British action on the legal basis provided by the three treaties. Britain will continue to exercise its administration over the whole of Hong Kong.

Political Card Table Before 1997

Should such a situation arise, Hong Kong's political status cannot be maintained exactly in its original form. In the political situation of Hong Kong, Britain still holds the bank, but with the arrival of a big gambler, the game will have to be played in a different way.

First, let us assess the economic resources. At present, the British financial syndicates are still exerting a fairly decisive influence on the executive and legislative councils. From this point of view, we can see that British interests, among all foreign interests, are enjoying certain privileges. Next year, when China unilaterally announces the recovery of its sovereignty and administration in 1997, the British interests may probably withdraw part of their financial resources. According to Huan Xiang's statement, China will increase its investment in Hong Kong's industry and cooperate with other countries. As for economic resources, the capital used in China's industrial investments and belonging to other countries (not Britain) will tend to increase. The growth and decline of economic resources will affect the position of different interested groups in the political structure. Even though the source of power for the Hong Kong Government may still remain unchanged, it may be very difficult for it to refrain from giving more say to the newly emerging economic forces in the executive, legislative and urban councils.

Although the foreign capital with which China proposed to cooperate in Hong Kong includes British capital, China and Britain will continue to take opposing stands on the question of Hong Kong's future, and China may be more active in developing its cooperative relationship with other foreign capital. Thus Hong Kong can be internationalized without the continued presence of British influence. For their own interests, American, Japanese and other foreign capital may be quite willing to cooperate with China and try to preserve Hong Kong as an internationalized free market through some arrangements including their joint invitation of foreign experts to work out a set of civil codes. Thus even though Hong Kong is politically separated from Britain, its judicial system will remain as before.

The emigration trend will continue, but the vast majority of Hong Kong people cannot go away. Faced with the prospect of China's recovery of sovereignty and administration over Hong Kong in 1997, many of them will certainly make every effort to ensure that Hong Kong will enjoy self-rule of a high order or approaching complete autonomy. In other words, they want "Hong Kong people to rule Hong Kong" in reality instead of "listening to state affairs behind the curtain." Therefore, the demands for election by the people of some legislative and even executive council officials, and for greater democratic participation

in the political affairs of Hong Kong as a whole will greatly increase along with China's impending recovery of sovereignty.

In his administrative message on 5 October, Hong Kong Governor Youde mentioned that the plan for local administration, as a new concept, was a continuation of Hong Kong's administrative system which has evolved into a system of consultation and discussion, but "we must be sure that this system will be able to adapt to the changes in Hong Kong's requirements and circumstances." This seems to be a hint that when there will be changes in Hong Kong's sovereignty and administration, the local administration now arranged will fit in accordingly.

The question now is: after China's unilateral announcement of the recovery of sovereignty, will Hong Kong people be satisfied with their political participation provided by the district committees and the Urban Council? If Hong Kong people are anxious to play some role at the decisionmaking level and be able to do something when the time comes for the power transfer, they will naturally make greater demands on the Hong Kong Government for enlarging the scope of election by the people. In case these demands cannot be met, it is possible that the interested groups will invite experts to work out a civil code, to organize "simulated elections," or even to form a "shadow cabinet." The Chinese capital agencies in Hong Kong may even take part in these activities and hope for their success.

In view of its forthcoming recovery of sovereignty and administration, China will obviously occupy an increasingly stronger position at the card table. In addition to those who, for practical reasons, will actively or passively adapt themselves to China's policies, it may also happen that some future sovereign rights have to function in advance. For example, if China will set up a legal organ in Hong Kong to issue title deeds for the land in Hong Kong beyond 1997, this organ will be performing an advance function of the future sovereign rights, because, according to law, Britain can exercise its authority of approving title deeds only up to 1997 for the New Territories and indefinitely for Hong Kong Island and southern Kowloon. However, since China has announced its recovery of Hong Kong in 1997, the validity of the title deeds approved by the Hong Kong Government will be of doubtful duration. Then if a real property buyer obtains from a Chinese legal organ the right to use the land beyond 1997, it will undoubtedly be a double insurance.

In short, if China and Britain fail to reach an agreement and China will announce the recovery of sovereignty and administrative power in 1997, Britain will still hold the bank at the card table. However, the weakening of its political power will be inevitable. On the other hand, if Britain will completely accept China's stand, then, from the British point of view, it will not be the banker, but someone working behind the scene.

Favorable, Unfavorable Predictions

This is so far a rough guess on the changes in the political situation and the possible developments if China unilaterally announces its policy in September next year before China and Britain can reach an agreement. This is the favorable

prediction. In other words, if the talks between them bog down and if they can remain cool and do the right things, the hope of maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity and stability still remains and the fluctuations on the money market will not bring about any incurable economic malady for Hong Kong. The confidence crisis and economic losses of Hong Kong residents will not result in chaos. However, this prediction is unreliable. When people are apprehensive, the slightest accident may disprove this prediction and the political developments will be unfathomable.

This is the main reason for the prevalent feeling of insecurity. People are worried not about Hong Kong after 1997, but about the unpredictable development. Therefore, even though the situation will develop as supposed, the confidence crisis will become more widespread, if the Sino-British talks fail to show any progress. Local capital will go out of Hong Kong for sporadic investments (in order to put the eggs in different baskets); professionals will continue to flee Hong Kong or prepare to do so; and people of the lower strata will suffer real harm as a result of currency fluctuation, economic depression and their deteriorating living conditions.

Therefore, the failure of the Sino-British talks to make headway and China's unilateral announcement of its plan for Hong Kong will be an extremely unfavorable development, especially because Britain has all along maintained that the method of solution should be acceptable to Hong Kong residents. China too has many times expressed its willingness to listen to Hong Kong residents' views, but the result is that Hong Kong people's participation has been precluded. China's unilateral announcement of its plan to solve the problem of Hong Kong's future will be a heavy blow on Hong Kong people's confidence.

Is there any possibility that China and Britain will come to an agreement before September next year? While Britain wants to prolong its administration over Hong Kong and China wants Britain to hand over the sovereignty and administration over the whole area of Hong Kong in 1997, we can see that the demand from each party cannot be acceptable to the other. It seems very difficult for either party to make any such concession. However, if what Britain wants is not a prolonged sovereignty and administration, but rather a certain relationship between Hong Kong's political structure and Britain, it is believed that such a request will not be rejected as a matter of course by China. It may even make it easier for China to get what it wants from Britain: full cooperation in preserving prosperity and in arranging the changeover.

Such a political relationship must have a name that can be face-saving for both parties and set Hong Kong people's minds at ease. Of course, this relationship cannot last indefinitely. In the event that such an agreement can be reached, then in Hong Kong's political situation in the next 13 years, local administration and the localization plan will be in harmony with China's "Hong Kong people rule Hong Kong" principle. This will be helpful to Hong Kong's stability and prosperity and in opening a new prospect after 1997.

A sense of impending crisis is now prevalent in Hong Kong. People are anxiously hoping that both China and Britain could put themselves in the position of Hong Kong people and pause to think for a while. The British claim to be totally

representing Hong Kong people's interests does not entirely conform to reality, and China's recent statements that the will of 1 billion people can include the will of Hong Kong people are a source of grave disappointment. In fact, although 98 percent of Hong Kong's population are of Chinese lineage, and Hong Kong people are accustomed to the legal system and free lifestyle brought to them by British people, these 5 million and more people's will cannot be completely represented by either China or Britain. Calling themselves the representatives of the will of the vast majority of Hong Kong people belies democracy. The prolonged talks and the trend of development will continue to intensify Hong Kong's sense of crisis.

Just in case China and Britain cannot reach any agreement in a short time, then for the sake of the Hong Kong people, the least they could do is to reaffirm their common desire for Hong Kong's prosperity and stability, preferably by working out some short-term plans of cooperation before 1997, such as their joint guarantee of the validity of title deeds before and after 1997. These minor but concrete agreements, we believe, may produce some stabilizing effects on the political situation before 1997.

The result of political talks is mainly determined by the position of real strength, the legal basis, the common observance of international practice, and the skill in negotiation. However, whatever may be the result, the Hong Kong people's inclination will have a long and crucial influence on Hong Kong's political developments before and after 1997. During this time, which one of these two parties truly has the interests of Hong Kong people at heart and which one imposes its will on these people and thus bring them losses will decide these people's future choice. Hong Kong people are not at the negotiation table, and their real strength is dispersed and infinitesimal. Yet in Hong Kong, they should be able to play a leading role in the future political development.

The present situation is actually not optimistic. However, the Hong Kong people can still find some way to exert their efforts and there seems to be no reason for them to lose heart right now.

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